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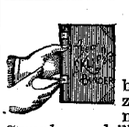

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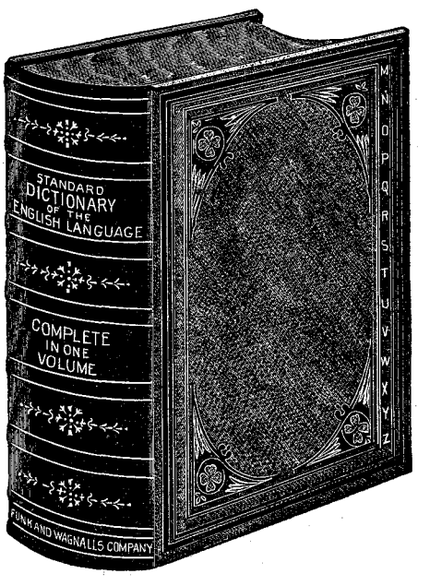

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

REMARKABLE FEATURES OF THE COAL-MINERS' STRIKE.

THE strike of bituminous-coal miners, inaugurated under the direction of the United Mine-Workers on the Fourth of July [see THE LITERARY DIGEST, July 17], has in the course of a month developed a number of remarkable features. The center of the struggle to secure an advance of wages is in what is known as the Pittsburg district, including West Virginia and western Pennsylvania mines. The Pittsburg *Times* says of the novel situation:

"Never in its industrial history has Pittsburg seen so novel a labor situation as just now. The miners are on strike, which is not a new thing; but the means employed by both men and operators to straighten out the tangle are different from what the community has been accustomed to. While miners are working along one line, operators are working on another. The operators, apparently indifferent to the strike, are endeavoring to agree on terms upon which they will work in the future. Should they adopt the so-called uniformity agreement, then they must meet their employees, and find upon what terms employer and man can come together. So far the operators have not considered that point in their meetings.

"Meanwhile, the strikers are adopting the novel argument of bringing armies of men to persuade and implore those who are at work to abandon the pits that the strike may become universal. The massing of bodies of workers is nothing new, but the features introduced, the order preserved, the sympathy shown by the public, and the evident determination of the conservative leaders and men to keep within the bounds of the law, are innovations.

"Here are two forces concerned, the operators and the men who dig the coal. Each is a party to the settlement of the strike. Each is pursuing a policy of its own, saying nothing to the other, and the policies have nothing in common. The miners are upheld in their request for more money by public sympathy, and the operators are meeting popular approval in their efforts for uniformity. Less bitterness exists between the miners and operators than common, except perhaps in the case of a single firm, which is the target for some arrows of venom. It is a new experience in strikes, and for that very reason it adds strength to the miners' cause."

To arrive at some understanding of the situation requires attention to the interesting course of developments. It will be recalled that Western operators blamed the New York and Cleveland Gas Company (W. P. De Armitt, president) for precipitating the strike by cutting wage-rates. The long-standing grievance of the miners' organization against De Armitt consisted not only of low wages but of alleged "enslaving" contracts which employees are required to sign, and a perpetual injunction preventing members of the union from "trespassing" on mine property. President De Armitt replied to competing operators who criticized him that it was in their hands to remedy the conditions of dishonest competition which he had to meet, that his men were better off at lower rates than others, since they received cash for honestly screened and weighed coal. Mr. De Armitt thereupon became the chief figure in a conference of operators which members of various state boards of arbitration succeeded in securing at Pittsburg. A plan of uniformity there formulated is now being circulated for signatures. If 95 per cent. of the operators sign it before January 1, 1898, the plan is to become effective. While this plan is designed to correct certain abuses of which the strikers complain, Mr. De Armitt asserted positively in the conference that the proposed agreement has nothing to do with the present strike. Col. W. P. Rend, an important Illinois operator, took such exception to this attitude that he withdrew from the conference after presenting his denunciation of "De Armitt's methods to gain time." Nevertheless, he promises to join in the uniformity agreement if 50 per cent. of the operators will do so.

The uniformity plan provides for a uniformity commission of nine, elected annually, authorized to enforce judgments and awards, with power to subpœna witnesses as a board of arbitrators under the statutes of the State. Operators agree to pay wages in cash, for 2,000-pound tons of coal screened over standard screens, miners being allowed to have check-weight men at the tipples and to receive credit for the full quantity of coal contained in the mine-cars. Company stores are abolished, and the operators agree to pay a uniform price for pick-mining in the thin-vein and the thick-vein districts according to rates of difference established by the joint convention of miners and operators in 1895.

To these provisions the conference added the following arbitration clauses for future determination of wage scales:

"Whereas, the foregoing provisions, when in operation resulting in uniformity, leave the question of the amount of compensation to be paid to miners and mine-workers in the several parts of said district undetermined;

"Therefore, in order that such question may be settled as to each locality, and as to all the mines therein where uniform rates are to prevail, with as much assurance of permanency as may be attainable, and in order to secure, as far as possible, a just and fair basis for future adjustments of such compensation, it is further agreed,

"That said commission, in the absence of an agreement with the miners establishing such compensation, shall refer said question, including all relative questions as to differentials to a board of arbitration to be mutually agreed upon or selected in the manner prescribed by said commission, and a like number of representatives of the miners who are employees of the subscribers hereto, fairly and duly authorized by such employees to act in that behalf, under such limitations and provisions as shall be so agreed upon by said commission and representatives. As a part of the contract of submission it shall be stipulated that, within said limitations and provisions, the award of said board shall bind and be carried out by the parties thereto, but such award shall not apply to or affect the price paid prior to January, 1898, but shall apply to all coal mined after that date for mining in

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fulfilment of bona-fide contracts for future delivery in writing for future delivery of coal, existing at the time such award shall be made. It shall also be stipulated in such contract that if it shall appear to said board of arbitration at any time that coal-operators and miners and mine-workers other than the original parties to such contract of submission, should be made parties thereto in order to render any award more effective or durable, it shall be fully empowered to secure and admit them as such parties under such terms as to it may seem just."

A conference of labor leaders was held in Wheeling, W. Va., at the same time the operators convened in Pittsburg. This meeting was notable for gathering together the heads of various labor organizations which have differed radically as to methods of organizing—the American Federation of Labor, Knights of Labor, Social Democracy, etc.,—and securing the support of all of them to a continuance of the strike. An address to the people was issued setting forth that the struggle of the miners is for wages sufficient to enable them to live, that their present condition means a menace to the future stability of the republic, and that the labor organizations are "determined to forever put a stop to a state of starvation" in which the miners are now engulfed. The address denounces in particular the use of injunctions from the courts in the struggle:

"The representatives of the miners have been restrained by injunction when exercising their fundamental right of public assembly and free speech to present to the world their grievances. We, as American citizens, resent this interference with the rights guaranteed to us under the Constitution. In the ordinary affairs of life all enjoy privileges and rights which constitutions neither confer nor deny, but the guaranty of the right of free public assembly and free speech was intended to give opportunity to the people, or to any portion of them, to present the grievances from which they suffer and which they aim to redress.

"We denounce the issuance of injunctions by the judges of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States as wholly unjustified, unwarranted, and unprecedented, more especially in the absence of any exhibition or manifestation of force on the part of the outraged miners. We call on the government of West Virginia, and upon the governors of all other States, and on all public officials, for full and ample protection in the exercise of our rights of free speech and public assemblage. We have no desire to trespass upon the rights of any one, and we demand protection in the exercise of those rights handed down to us by the founders of the republic. We recommend that indignation mass-meetings be held throughout the entire country, to give expression to the condemnation of the unwarranted injunction interfering with the free rights of free assemblage and free speech, and we also extend sympathy and support to the mine-workers to the utmost extent."

A unique program for further conduct of the strike emanated from this conference. Strikers from all sections of the district assembled in bands and marched by night and day to the vicinity of the De Armitt mines, and have camped out there with the hope of inducing the working miners to join the strike and make it universal. Mass-meetings are held, and parades conducted, and even the services of the women are enlisted to visit the homes of the workers to persuade them to come out. The working miners are guarded by deputies, and are gathered up by trains and taken into the mines, while injunctions prevent the strikers from trespassing on company property.

The peaceful conduct of the strikers has been heartily commended in the press, and descriptions of their camp life, for the most part out-of-doors, make interesting reading. Two of the camps—there are three De Armitt mines: at Plum Creek, Turtle Creek, and Sandy Creek, Pa.—have been named "Camp Determination" and "Camp Desperation." Addresses at the mass-meetings are made in several languages, and the campers of various nationalities have adopted a semi-military plan of self-government. A striking feature of the self-imposed discipline is the pains taken to keep out liquor and prevent intoxicated persons from causing trouble for the strikers. Various divisions elected members of a commissary committee which distributes rations. These at first consisted of bread, cheese, and bologna, but some variety of food has been afforded by the liberal contributions of provisions and cash from citizens in the vicinity and thousands of visitors to the camps. The success of this campaign is not determined at this writing, altho one of the De Armitt mines is said to have been closed.

The sheriff of Allegheny county, declaring the assembly and congregation of the men to be an apparent menace to the public peace, has issued a proclamation forbidding such gatherings. Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine-Workers, and others, have been arrested under this proclamation and have given bail for trial. It is also reported that all preliminary details have been made for the movement of state troops to the scene in case the circumstances require it.

The program of agitation in West Virginia, where many mines are in operation, appears to have been estopped by court injunctions. One of these injunctions was issued by Special Judge Mason of the Marion county court, and another by Justice Jackson of the United States circuit court. Judge Mason's temporary injunction enjoins and restrains Eugene V. Debs and other defendants "and their confederates, co-conspirators, and associates from in any manner interfering with the employees of the plaintiff [West Fairmount and Monongah coal companies] now in its employ, and from in any manner interfering with any person who may desire to enter the employment of the plaintiff by use of threats, personal violence, intimidation, or by any other means calculated to terrorize, alarm, intimidate, or place in fear any such employees in any manner or form whatever."

Mr. Debs, speaking in Chicago of this injunction, said:

"I will tell you how this injunction business works. A mine-operator named Mason, who is also a lawyer, prepared the injunction and the arguments on it. Then the judge found it convenient to leave the county and appoint this same Mason acting judge. Then the application for an injunction which Operator Mason had prepared came before Special Judge Mason, and, on the argument of Lawyer Mason, was granted."

THE LITERARY DIGEST asked West Virginia papers for copies of the injunction and whether Debs's statements are true. A copy of the injunction has been received, but no reply to Debs's statements.

The preliminary injunction granted by Justice Jackson of the federal court is for the Monongah Coal and Coke Company against E. V. Debs and his associates. The hearing for a permanent injunction is fixed for September 20. The order restrains and inhibits the defendants and all others associated or connected with them—

"from in any wise interfering with the management, operation, or conducting of said mines by their owners or those operating them, either by menaces, threats, or any character of intimidation used to prevent the employees of said mines from going to or from said mines, or from engaging in the business of mining in said mines.

"And the defendants are further restrained from entering upon the property of the owners of the said Monongah Coal and Coke Company for the purpose of interfering with the employees of said company, either by intimidation or the holding of either public or private assemblages upon said property, or in any wise molesting, interfering with, or intimidating the employees of the said Monongah Coal and Coke Company so as to induce them to abandon their work in said mines.

"And the defendants are further restrained from assembling in the paths, approaches, and roads upon said property leading to and from their homes and residences to the mines, along which the employees of the Monongah Coal and Coke Company are compelled to travel to get to them, or in any way interfering with the employees of said company in passing to and from their work, either by threats, menaces, or intimidation; and the defendants are further restrained from entering the said mines and interfering with the employees in their mining operations within said mines, or assembling upon said property at or near the entrance of said mines.

"The purpose and object of this restraining order is to prevent

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all unlawful combinations and conspiracies and to restrain all the defendants engaged in the promotion of such unlawful combinations and conspiracies from entering upon the property of the Monongah Coal and Coke Company described in this order, and from in any wise interfering with the employees of said company in their mining operations, either within the mines or in passing from their homes to the mines and upon their return to their homes, and from unlawfully inciting persons who are engaged in working the mines from ceasing to work in the mines, or in any wise advising such acts as may result in violations and destruction of the rights of the plaintiff in this property."

THE PRICE OF SILVER AND WHEAT.

MARKET quotations for September wheat have been in the neighborhood of 86 cents a bushel at New York, 77 cents at Chicago, and the quotations for last deliveries of July wheat at New York exceeded 90 cents. Silver bullion, however, has touched the lowest point in its commercial history. On Thursday, August 5, assay bars were quoted at 55⅞ cents per ounce, at which figure the silver in a standard dollar would be worth 43.21 cents. This divergence in the price of wheat and silver, according to the "sound-money" journals of the last campaign, disposes of a stock argument of the free-coinage men. The "bimetallic" journals, on the other hand, attribute the present divergence to special causes, maintaining that their general argument concerning prices is unimpaired. The two views appear in appended editorials:

Facts Speak Louder than Words.—"The favorite argument of the silver orators last year was the price of wheat and the price of silver. Look, said they, how they have declined side by side ever since the 'crime of 1873'! Innumerable charts were drawn to show by diagrams how like the law of gravitation itself these prices had gone hand-in-hand, and that as silver fell off so did wheat. It was maintained on every stump that silver would buy just as much as it ever would, and that it was gold that had appreciated in value, not silver or wheat that had depreciated. One of the favorite formulas was that an ounce of silver and a bushel of wheat were always and everywhere interchangeable, and that when silver was $1.29 an ounce wheat was $1.29 a bushel, or close thereto, and that when silver had fallen to 80 cents an ounce wheat would only bring 80 cents a bushel. Without exception all the silver orators from Bryan and Altgeld down used this illustration in varying forms to prove to the farmer that if he would vote for free coinage he would vote better prices for his wheat.

"Here is the way Governor Altgeld put it, both in his Auditorium and his Central Music Hall speeches:

"'Silver has not fallen in comparison with other property. By taking the average price of all commodities known to the market it is found that a pound of silver will buy as great an amount of commodities, as great an amount of property, as ever. It is gold that has gone up. The law, by striking down the competition, has given gold the monopoly. Practically the gold dollar is a 200-cent dollar—nominally it is still only a 100-cent dollar—but it takes 200 cents' worth of commodities to get one, when measured by bimetallic prices.'

"It was difficult to combat this *ad-captandum* argument, not because it was unanswerable, but because it required an explanation of many details, and on entering upon the various effects of supply and demand on prices, which could only be understood by reflecting people and were tedious to the unthinking. They could see from the adroitly drawn charts that there was an evident coincidence in the fall of silver and the fall of wheat, and they shut their ears to the explanation of the real reason.

"Before the campaign was over many of these people got some inkling that the prices of silver and of wheat did not go together, for wheat made a considerable advance after harvest and before the election, but when the orators told them that this was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the money power, and was intended solely for election effects, they dropped back into the traces again.

"What do they think now, after the lapse of a year? The prices of wheat and silver parted company last fall, and are wider apart to-day than ever. An ounce of silver will not buy much more than a half-bushel of wheat, and it will not come near buying the quantity of tobacco it would have bought last year.

"Nature has answered the foolish arguments of the Popocrats in a way that will not easily be misunderstood or forgotten."—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

Food Products and Silver.—"*The Courier-Journal* exults exceedingly over the fall in silver and asks how it can be accounted for just when other products are rising. It notes, too, that exports of silver for the last fiscal year were the heaviest ever known, and affects not to know what the matter is. It possibly has forgotten that under the bulldozing of that profound and pious great statesman, Stephen Grover Cleveland, Congress closed the last door to the market for silver everywhere under the flag, so that every ounce that is produced on our soil has to be sent away. As to the rise in prices, there has been no rise except in certain food products and tobacco. That is most easily accounted for. There is to be a deficit of 100,000,000 bushels in the wheat crop of Europe; India can export none, rather she will have to import if she can get the money to buy; Argentine, that generally supplies her own people and Brazil and has a surplus to send to Europe, is buying extensively in New York, and Australia is sending gold to San Francisco for bread. It is not strange that food products are advancing, while the war in Cuba sufficiently accounts for the advance in tobacco. Our imports from Cuba last year fell off $66,000,000 compared with 1894. As to the fall in silver, it is like every other property, the price is regulated by the demand. Tho we are the greatest producers of silver in the world, our country, by law, has made it impossible to sell any more of it than the silversmiths can consume. Of course, if every other country does the same, it will go to the price that the silversmiths will pay for it, and all silver-mining will cease, and for that matter a good deal of gold-mining and nearly all lead-mining, for the three metals are found in conjunction in many mines, and it requires all three to leave a margin of profit at present prices. But when that time comes, then what? If there was an average wheat crop in southern Europe, Russia, India, Argentine, and Australia this year, the old rule would follow, the ounce of silver would still buy as much as it did in 1873; farmers would not be able to get enough for their wheat and corn to pay for marketing them. Can *The Courier-Journal* count upon a famine and a war every year to vindicate its absurdities?

"The gold supply will have to be very great and continued for many years to make any difference, for, as *The National Review* says:

"'The expectations based on the yield of the mines seems to me, from both the economic and financial point of view, to be wildly exaggerated. As regards any effect which such increased yields of gold can have on general prices, it must be remembered that when previous increases of gold production occurred, the gold was allied with the vast existing stock of silver and the annual production of that metal, as full-powered money; whereas now the new gold must replace existing silver and paper money and be the only provision for constantly expanding demand with increasing population and increasing consumption In the arts. For all this the new supplies are hopelessly inadequate.'

"The man who tampers with the money of a country is sent, when convicted, to the penitentiary. The man who steals a little money or property or burns houses receives the same punishment. But the conspirators who combined and destroyed half the world's standard money are held up as statesmen, and such papers as *The Courier-Journal* hold that any who would undo that work are essentially dishonest. But ignorance does not supply an excuse for crime, and while a conspiracy to rob may be so framed as not to be liable before weak human laws, there is a higher law that always reaches the case and secures the punishment. The legislation of 1873 has cost this country, in property values and in heartaches, more than did the war of the Rebellion, and the penalty is not yet half paid. The first year that the world produces a normal supply of food will show it. In the mean time the rates of wages paid in our country tell the story. For coal-miners $7.50 per month; all over the North and South men are anxious to work for 40 cents a day—back to the prices of 1847, where there is flaunted in the faces of the millions of poor the half-barbaric splendors of the entertainments of the rich—all these things are in evidence to show that a climax is approaching which will shiver the country to atoms unless justice shall be done."—*The Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah.*

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SPEAKING OF PROSPERITY.

SINCE the new tariff became law the newspapers have devoted considerable attention to evidences of prosperity. Three points of view are represented by the following editorials:

"The Prosperity March."—Prosperity? There is no doubt about it.

"President McKinley, as *The Press* told yesterday, has been receiving messages and letters from all parts of the country informing him of the excellent results of the Dingley law and of his action on the currency.

"The president of the Park National Bank has made an investigation of the business and industrial centers of the nation, and reports already received from twenty-three States tell of wonderful commercial revival everywhere, with factories booming, labor finding employment, and money flowing to the farmers for their profitable crops. . . .

"These were the questions which he addressed to his correspondents:

First—What is the general sentiment in your vicinity regarding the future of business?
Second—Has the sentiment, in your opinion, a good basis, or is it the expression of people's hopes?
Third—What are the crop prospects in your vicinity?
Fourth—Are your manufacturers well and profitably employed?
Fifth—What relation does the employed bear to the unemployed one year ago?
Sixth—Has the "silver question" gained or lost ground in your neighborhood?

"The classification of the replies showed:

In answer to question 1, eighty-three indicated a greatly improved condition; seven an opposite condition.
Question 2, seventy-nine, a substantial and permanent basis of improvement; seven, a hopeful one; four, no improvement.
Question 3, eighty-nine, better crops and prospects than for years.
Question 4, sixty-seven, manufacturers well and profitably employed; nine doing fairly well; five doing poorly.
Question 5, sixty-three, labor better employed than last year; more work and higher wages; twenty-five, no change; two unfavorable.
Question 6, thirty-three, silver question had lost ground; twenty-one, it had gained twenty-nine, no change; seven, strong silver.

"The result in detail of the classification of replies shows that on the Pacific slope better conditions prevail than in many years, with 15 to 40 per cent. more business done, good crops, woolen mills busy, and, in Washington, not an idle manufacturing plant. Texas shows more building than in the last five years with prices of cattle, sheep, and wool better than last year. The Carolinas report that prosperity is killing the silver craze, and Virginia that there is work for everybody who wants it. Michigan is doubtful about silver, but Louisiana says that silver has lost ground. Illinois reports an extraordinary increase in the sale of agricultural implements. Kansas says silver is forgotten while the enormous crops are harvested. . . .

"The manufacturer says there is prosperity, the merchant says there is prosperity, the farmer says there is prosperity—even the rankest free-trade newspapers are compelled to admit there is prosperity, tho they whine that it is 'in spite of the Dingley law.' The Democratic free-trade *World*, the Democratic free-trade *Post*, and the Democratic free-trade *Herald* have ceased to deny what is so plain, now that it can not be disputed with a semblance of reason.

"Prosperity is here. The man who waits for the arrival of what already has arrived wastes his time and demonstrates his unfitness to compete with his fellow men. Join the prosperity ranks. Once more the march is forward!"—*The Press* (*Rep.*), *New York*.

Encouraging Improvement.—"*The World's* endeavors to learn just what improvement has been made or is promised in the country's prosperity have given on the whole encouraging results.

"There come gloomy reports from many of the cities of men out of work, and in some cases of workingmen's families in actual distress. But these conditions are perhaps to be expected at the end of a prolonged period of depression. The results of depression are not likely to disappear with the first beginnings of prosperity.

"The proof that a new prosperity is actually beginning seems conclusive. On Sunday the editor of *Bradstreet's* summed up some of those proofs for *The World*, basing his conclusions solely upon absolute and ascertained facts.

"These facts, including some that he did not catalog, are:

"1. That the crops are good.

"2. That the price of wheat and cotton has so greatly advanced as to pour scores of millions of dollars into the laps of our farmers, while the price of other staples has advanced in sympathy with these.

"3. That short crops in Europe, India, and Argentina assure a continuance of these high prices during the market season.

"4. That merchants everywhere are replenishing their stocks of goods as they have not done for several years past.

"5. That in consequence railroad earnings everywhere show improvement.

"6. That there are already signs of revival in industry, the manufacturers beginning to anticipate the new demand for goods.

"7. That our exports for the last year have been so enormously in excess of our imports as to make us very heavily a creditor nation—a condition that does not guarantee prosperity but tends strongly to help it.

"8. That there is everywhere among the farmers a feeling of hopefulness which has not existed for several years past.

"It is not wise to expect a 'boom' at once, but the improvement in business is already important in its proportions and the outlook is very encouraging. Congress has adjourned, and that means much. It has passed a very bad tariff law, but at any rate it does not intend to reopen tariff agitation for three years to come. We have a period of rest in prospect.

"The increased purchases of farmers enriched by higher prices benefit not only the manufacturers from whom they buy and the railroads that transport their goods and the local merchants who handle them, but also a great army of other people—freight-handlers, truckmen, clerks, and the like, and all the little butchers and grocers and market-gardeners and the rest who feed and clothe these persons at a profit.

"Human society is so nearly a unit that benefit can not come to a considerable part of it without quickly benefiting the whole."—*The World* (*Ind. Dem.*), *New York*.

Crops with Burdens.—"Following closely upon the passage of the Dingley bill the Republican organs, big and little, are seizing every sign of returning prosperity and renewed business activity and holding it up as evidence indisputable of an era of 'good times' as the direct result of their party's legislation and administration.

"Observe with what uniformity the report of better crops appears in all these huzzas. Observe also the frequency with which the Republican organs note that 'the farmer is happy.' The American farmer is 'happy' at present, and nobody more heartily rejoices with him than *The Republic*. It takes little to make the patient and ever-helpful agriculturist 'happy.' Good weather for his growing crops and the promise of a large yield from his toil and sacrifice make him 'happy.' The acts of legislators and the conduct of executives disturb not his serenity of soul in the presence of an alluring prospect of bulging bins and sleek, fat live stock. The farmer is to be envied of all mortals for lithesomeness and buoyancy. May his happiness increase with the lengthening nights and the falling temperature. But will it?

"Wait until his frugal wife goes to the store in the fall to lay in the household supplies of clothing and other merchandise which the farmer can not raise. See how much less of these articles her butter and eggs and corn and wheat will buy this year than they bought last year. Then the farmer's woes will begin. Then it will occur to him that something has happened to the purchasing power of his products. Then will it dawn upon him, vaguely at first, that while he was bending his back to the brazen summer sun and the rains were descending gently to soften the soil and make easier his task of digging a living out of the earth, a powerful political organization, in full control of his Government, was doing the will of trusts and combines that have monopolized the sources of his supplies and narrowed the markets for his products. Inquiry will follow discovery, and he will soon learn that the reason his products buy less than they formerly bought is that this party pledged its control of the Government to the further enrichment of the trusts.

"Yes, prosperity to the agricultural interests, which means a quickening of all the energies of the nation, is in sight. But its coming is due to a higher power than the Republican Party. Its stifling will be the result of that party's shameful sell-out to the trusts. The farmers are not fools. They will understand this in time to wreak vengeance in 1898 and again in 1900."—*The Republic* (*Bryan Dem.*), *St. Louis*.

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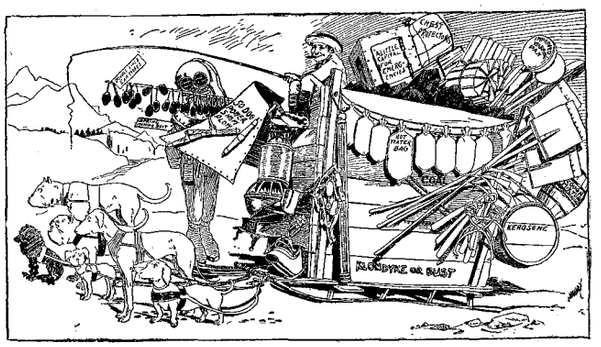
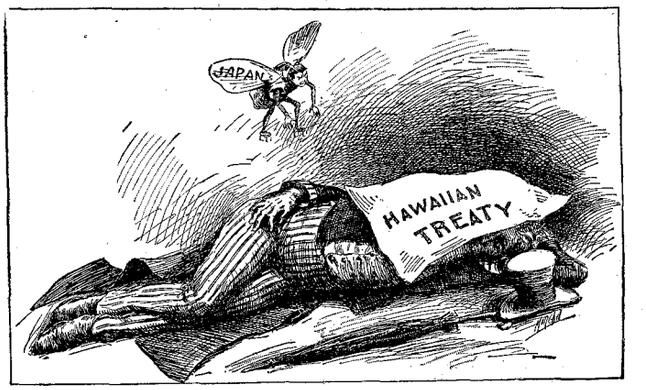
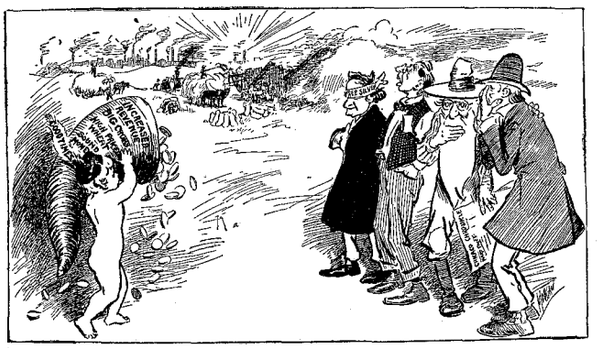


HINTS FOR AN OUTFIT.

And, by the way, why should the men who can afford to winter in Alaska want to discover a gold mine? —*The Inter Ocean, Chicago.*

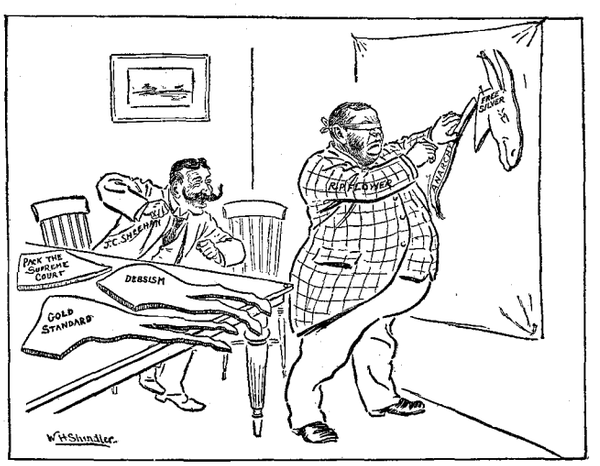


UNDISTURBED.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*



"NONE SO BLIND AS THOSE WHO WILL NOT SEE."
—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

THE REAL KLONDIKE OF THE DAY.
—*The Republic, St. Louis, Mo.*



PUTTING TOGETHER THE DEMOCRATIC DONKEY.
(Suggested by a popular parlor pastime.)
—*The Press, New York.*

"PAY DIRT IN SIGHT."—Alaska's Klondike miners "not in it" with the rich finds in Gotham.—*The Herald, New York.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY'S CIVIL-SERVICE ORDERS.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY has promulgated amendments to the civil-service rules which elicit enthusiastic praise from civil-service reformers. The order considered of most importance provides that "no removal shall be made from any position subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges filed with the head of the department or other appointing officer, and of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense."

Another order exempts from competitive examination certain cashiers or deputy collectors in the internal revenue and customs service. A third order includes within the classified service the employees of all custom-house offices without regard to the number thereof. Up to the present time only offices where the number of employees was five or more were embraced within the classified service. Under the change sixty-five hitherto unclassified customs offices are included.

A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that these orders increase exemptions from 63 to 219 in the internal-revenue service, and in the customs department 348 positions are added to the exempt class, and 150 places hitherto outside the rules have been brought within them. All of the exempt places, however, are subject to a rigid non-competitive examination conducted by the civil-service commission.

A statement sent out by Secretary George McAneny of the National Civil-Service Reform League, says in part:

"President McKinley's recent order amending the civil-service

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rules marks an advance in the development of the reform the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. The new rule requiring that no removal shall be made from a place subject to competitive examination except for just cause and upon written charges, of which the accused shall have full notice and an opportunity to make defense, will have a far-reaching application. It will apply to every officer and employee in the departments at Washington, excepting officers confirmed by the Senate, certain attorneys in the Department of Justice, a few private secretaries, and the common laborers. The fact that President McKinley has extended a reasonable protection to those appointees of Mr. Cleveland who do remain in the service, as well as to all others, seems to me in the highest degree creditable. The whole subordinate service is now in a fair way to reach the basis of permanence and good discipline that is essential to the best administration, and the President, in adding to the system of appointment for merit the guaranty of retention for merit, has made that basis possible. He has done, in fact, what Mr. Cleveland, toward the close of his first term, declined to do.

"Of far greater consequence, however, than the inclusion of new classes is the virtual announcement the President makes that the existing classification will remain practically unimpaired. During the last five months the demand for a modifying order has been clamorous and unremitting.

"Probably on no other Executive has so great an amount of pressure been brought in the hope of accomplishing a single object. How well the pressure has been resisted is now quite apparent. Finally, by way of answer, we have the order of July 27. The President fulfils his pledges literally. He declares that he will maintain the law rather than weaken it, and that, instead of limiting its operation he will extend it where extension is practicable. . . .

"I do not believe that at any time since March 4 the President has intended to do anything but what he now has done. I believe, moreover, that with the order of July 27 as an earnest of Mr. McKinley's disposition and purpose, it is to be expected that this Administration will carry the reform of the civil service very near to completion, and that for that accomplishment it will be remembered historically."

Reform Extended and Fortified.—"William McKinley goes quietly ahead upsetting unfriendly predictions at every step and pleasing the country. . . . President Proctor of the civil-service commission describes this order [concerning removals] as a 'most important' step in advance, and calls upon reformers all over the country to rejoice with him. His colleagues share his sentiments. Mr. Vanderlip, assistant secretary of the Treasury, places the issuing of this order second in importance only to the passage of the original civil-service act itself. 'It can not fail to cause pangs of disappointment to the advocates of a return to the spoils system,' writes a veteran Washington observer. 'Mr. McKinley not only has not opened wide the doors, he has deliberately put a lock on them,' says *The Times* of New York. 'It confounds the hopes of spoilsmen and is received with gratitude and joy by all good citizens,' says *The Herald* of Boston. 'President McKinley has embraced an opportunity which no Executive could afford to lose, and which embraced assures him a fine and deserved distinction among the reform Presidents,' says *The Republican* of Springfield. 'President McKinley has been true to himself and to his party,' says *The Evening Telegraph* of Philadelphia. 'Even the politicians will yet be glad of it,' says the democratic *Daily Eagle* of Brooklyn. And these are only sample comments. The President ought to be having a very happy vacation up at Lake Champlain. He prefaced it by doing the country a great service. He has reason to be content with himself."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford.*

Influence of a Settled Policy.—"If, as seems probable, we are through with much of the grab-bag business—the periodic overturning of every department of the public service, the use of important positions in the payment of political debts, and participation in politics for the pap there may be in it—the gain for good government and purer politics can not be overestimated. The effect upon the public service must be positive and salutary, and the moral influence upon parties and party members can not fail to be wholesome.

"Now that the competitive principle in the national Government is accepted as a permanency, its more general application to state and municipal government may be expected to follow. If the system has been found to be worthy of acceptance in government business, and has been maintained in spite of the opposition of influential party leaders, its introduction in city and state management would seem to be both wise and logical. The spoilsman and corruptionist still find good picking in these fields, and their opportunities for mischief should be cut down in the interest of better and more economical administrations and cleaner politics in the city and the commonwealth."—*The Free Press* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Detroit.*

Little Danger of Bureaucratic Class.—"It is not to be doubted that if the President is given absolute control over the distribution of public patronage he is thereby clothed with power which he may employ to defeat the will of the people in legislation or to coerce government officials into doing his own bidding regardless of the public welfare. The only way to prevent this is to take the power away from the President by conferring it upon a commission like that appointed to enforce the civil-service rules. Against a consideration of this kind objections to the establishment of a bureaucratic class have very little weight. There are objections to such a class, but it should be borne in mind that the government employees affected by civil-service rules are for the most part clerks and other subordinates whose influence upon the course of public affairs is very slight. There is little danger to be feared from the permanent employment of persons of that official grade, for they serve almost entirely in a ministerial capacity and they are made more capable rather than otherwise by long service. From them all that the public asks is efficiency and courtesy, and these qualifications are consistent with permanent employment."—*The Republican* (*Sil. Rep.*), *Denver.*

"Civil-service reformers differ as to the desirability of such a rule, many thinking that perfect freedom of removal is best, so long as the competitive system takes away the temptation to make removals through making appointments by favoritism impossible. We are ourselves inclined to this opinion. But as to the President's motive in making this rule, there seems no room for regarding it as other than that of fortifying the merit system. Coming, as it does, near the beginning of this term, it seems specially designed to lessen the pressure of office-mongers for making openings into which they may think that they can get their friends even under the competitive system. The President, in thus planting himself on high ground in his support of the merit system, deserves and will receive the hearty thanks of all lovers of honest government, without distinction of party."—*The News* (*Ind.*), *Baltimore.*

"As we have said, we feel sure much more respect will be paid to Mr. McKinley's order in the North than in the South. There are civil-service organizations in the North that will see to it that the law is not grossly violated up there; but here there are no such organizations, and the Republican leaders have been in the habit of claiming and getting every place in sight. If President McKinley has any spare time during these summer days, we hope he will consider how he may secure for his civil-service order more honest enforcement than it is likely to have in the South, in the absence of special attention upon his part."—*The Dispatch* (*Bryan Dem.*), *Richmond, Va.*

"This new order of President McKinley is a gain. There is, however, some doubt among civil-service reformers of the wisdom, or at least the practicability, of this rule. Many men hold that the efficiency of the service depends to no small extent on giving the appointing officers the arbitrary power of removal, and they insist that it is dangerous to say that there shall be no removal except after a trial. To this view we incline. We think, however, 'cause' should be made of record, so that a review can be had against injustice."—*The News* (*Nat. Dem.*), *Indianapolis.*

"It is impossible to praise the President too highly for his action in this matter. He has not only successfully resisted tremendous 'pressure' to take a long step backward but he has advanced farther than the most sanguine reformer dared to expect. The executive orders of July 27, 1897, assure the stability of the merit system beyond possibility of further dispute, and will reflect enduring credit upon the President who has thus rendered a public service of signal advantage to the nation."—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York.*

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MORE LIGHT ON PRESIDENT ANDREWS'S CASE.

THE importance of the issue adjudged to have been raised by the forced resignation of President Andrews from Brown University appears to grow with statements issued concerning the facts in the case. An open letter to the corporation signed by two thirds of the members of the faculty of Brown reviews the issue, remonstrates against the action of the board, and urges that the president's resignation be not accepted, for the sake of "honorable and priceless traditions of academical freedom." Summaries of this letter sent to the daily newspapers omitted reference to some striking features. For example, this paragraph:

"The general arguments for freedom of speech it is not necessary to repeat, least of all in Rhode Island, where the right to such freedom has for two hundred and sixty years been cherished with peculiar jealousy. That right is in general conceded, and the burden of proof rests upon those who would maintain an exception to its application in the case of the presidents and professors of colleges. It is even conceded that, in the general case, college professors may with propriety give public utterance to their political opinions. Your honorable body have affirmed in the most striking manner the propriety of their doing so, by granting a member of the faculty leave of absence during seven weeks of the last autumn term in order that he might make Republican political speeches in the West. That which the corporation have been urged to discourage is, then, the public statement of political opinions adverse to those held by most of its members, or by most of the influential citizens of Rhode Island. The rightfulness and expediency of such restraint demand, we conceive, most serious discussion."

ARTHUR S. HARDY, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,
Minister to Persia.

FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, OF OHIO,
Minister to Venezuela.

The text of this open letter occupies nearly three columns in the Providence *Journal*. The signers believe that the present crisis involves interests so weighty as to warrant a respectful but earnest memorial and remonstrance:

"Recognizing that the corporation have not been alone in thinking and saying that Dr. Andrews's freedom of speech ought to be restrained, we beg leave to combat the proposition, whereever and by whomsoever maintained, that official action tending to restrain his expressions of public affairs is justified. We desire to show, first, that it can not be justified on the lower ground of pecuniary necessity and advantage; and, secondly, that it lacks all justification when considered from that higher point of view from which the educational institutions of a great country ought always to be regarded."

As to pecuniary considerations, the signers hold that the alleged amount of donations withheld on account of the president's opinions is a matter of pure speculation. They further point out that the productive funds of the other New England colleges have been slackening of late, that the increase of students under President Andrews's administration has doubled the annual receipts, and that resources have been so husbanded that they have not proved inadequate to the demands, altho the "rate of growth during the past eight years has been three times as great as the general rate of growth of the other New England colleges." Against the idea that "in these very practical days of the closing years of the nineteenth century the final test of a college president is his ability to draw funds toward the treasury of the institution over which he presides," the protestants declare that "the final test is at the end of the century what it was at the beginning of the century, what it has been in all preceding centuries—the existence or the non-existence of that personal power which, with money or without money, can take hold of an institution and lift it from a lower to a higher plane, which can seize upon the imaginations and the moral natures of young men and transform them into something more scholarly, and manly, and noble."

If restraint is not defensible on the lower pecuniary grounds, it is less defensible on higher grounds, they say. To the question, Is it a good thing for the community that the public statement of

IRVING B. DUDLEY, OF CALIFORNIA,
Minister to Peru.

LAWRENCE TOWNSEND, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
Minister to Portugal.

STANFORD NEWELL, OF MINNESOTA,
Minister to the Netherlands.

NEW UNITED STATES MINISTERS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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unpopular opinions, or opinions judged erroneous, should be restrained? the answer is made that truth is constantly safe, and that experience has shown that no man or body of men is wise enough to pick out the doctrines that had better be suppressed, the attempt to suppress only giving them increase of strength. "Even tho the doctrines of 'free silver' be the blackest and most foolish of heresies, we do the commonwealth no service if we attempt, by official pressure, to close up their channels of expression."

Again, is the president of an institution under obligation to conform his public expressions to the views of its trustees or of the community in which it is placed? The protestants answer:

"It has been said in the public prints that Dr. Andrews has had no right to 'misrepresent' the views of the corporation or of Rhode Islanders. As for the corporation, we do not enter into the question, for we suppose that that body may at any time, if it chooses, readily clear itself of misunderstanding as to its political views. But in what sense has it been obligatory on Dr. Andrews to 'represent' the community? The community did not elect him, and has had no official relation to him. If it is the duty of the head of a university in a State like this to conform to the political views of the majority of its inhabitants, what is his duty in a doubtful State? . . . It is useless to argue that there is 'no politics' in the present movement, on the ground that the question of the free coinage of silver is a moral question. Every man is prone to think that while a political matter about which he cares little is politics, one about which he cares a great deal is simply a matter of right and wrong, because he is right and his opponent wrong. The most expert and trusted of those professors of political economy who take the opposite side of the silver question from that sustained by Dr. Andrews would, we are confident, unite in declaring that it is a question of public policy, which, whatever its moral element, is open to discussion in the some sense as other questions of public policy. If presidents of universities are to be free to speak only on political questions that are not also ethical, but in respect to political questions which have an ethical element ought to 'represent' their communities, limited indeed will be their freedom. In fact, it is not the proper function of a university to 'represent' or to advocate any favored set of political, any more than of religious, doctrines, but rather to inspire young men with the love of truth and knowledge and, with freedom and openness of mind, to teach how these are to be attained. It is to give a liberal, not a dogmatic education."

Lastly, is it for the good of Brown University itself that its president should be officially restrained?

"The question, in the light of all we have said, almost answers itself. On the one hand we have the problematical or imaginary addition of a certain number of dollars. On the other hand we have, throughout the whole intellectual life of the university, the deadening influence of known or suspected repression. Our students will know or suspect that on certain subjects the silence of their president has been purchased or imposed. If the resignation of Dr. Andrews is accepted, the burden and the stigma fall on his successor. We conceive that it will be hard to persuade a man of such independence as characterized Wayland, and Sears, and Robinson, and Andrews, to accept the difficult task under these new conditions. If our young men suspect what we have intimated concerning his public utterances, they will suspect it of his class-room instruction. If they suspect it of the president, they will suspect it of the professors. Confidence in the instruction of the university is fatally impaired. The history of American college administration, from the Dartmouth College case down, furnishes only too many examples of the demoralization which results from political interference and from the suspicion of bondage. Better by far to follow the example of Harvard, the mental freedom of whose president is not only tolerated, but prized; better by far to imitate the authorities of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who valued Francis Walker too highly, even if they had not known him too well, to think of checking his utterances in the cause of bimetalism; or rather, let us say, better by far to follow the nobler traditions of Brown University, within and without whose walls Francis Wayland, in a protectionist community, for so many years taught without restraint the doctrines of free trade."

The signers add that they do not speak in defense of the president's financial views, for nearly all of their number are opposed to them; "in any cause less sacred than that of freedom of speech and thought, we should not have spoken at all." They speak from the conviction "that the life-blood of a university is not money, but freedom."

On the other side of this question Congressman Joseph H. Walker, who admits that he started the agitation against Dr. Andrews, expresses the opinion that there is no chance that Dr. Andrews will be permitted to remain. In a newspaper interview, August 4, Mr. Walker is thus quoted:

"'To illustrate: It is within my knowledge that the president of one of the leading educational institutions of New England is an atheist. He makes no concealment of the fact of his views on proper occasions. Should he enter upon the propaganda of atheism and denunciation of Christianity, how could the corporation, unanimously Christian, keep him in his place for a single day? Had a president of a college during the late Civil War taken pains publicly to teach the doctrine of the right of the individual States to secede, it would have been an offense to keep him in his position. It is the unanimous opinion of the corporation of Brown University that the question upon which Dr. Andrews is at variance with it is far more vital to the well-being of the country than were the questions upon which the Civil War was fought; in fact, that this question is fundamental to the continued progress of Christian civilization.'

"Continuing Mr. Walker said:

"'Nothing was said or done at the meeting of the trustees of Brown in June that was not clearly within the line of duty upon the part of every member of the board, and everything was said and done with a feeling of the warmest friendship for Dr. Andrews. There was not in the mind of a solitary member of the board the least idea of abridging President Andrews in thought or private utterance on silver or any other question. The corporation did not demand Dr. Andrews's resignation. It sought a friendly conference with its chief executive officer. That is all. In turning from the corporation, every one of whom was his friend, to the public, and taking the position he has by himself and by the position of the faculty, I can not see how, by any possibility, the relations which must necessarily exist between the president of a university and the corporation can be reestablished.'

"Mr. Walker declared, in closing the interview, that Dr. Andrews has taught other things than silver which were thought to be detrimental to the progress of the university. His position upon the wage question, Mr. Walker said, is bad."

The protesting letter of the members of the faculty leads the Philadelphia *Ledger* to say:

"The trustees of a college, when they find a president or professor teaching pernicious doctrines, or those which appear to the trustees to be pernicious, ought to discharge him and put in his place an orthodox teacher. If they are extremely narrow in their views they will bring discredit upon their institution; but each case must be considered by itself, not according to any general rule which allows trustees no freedom of opinion, but reserves all the freedom for the professors.

"As to President Andrews, he is opposed in his views on the monetary question by nine tenths of the college presidents. What is of more importance (tho the younger members of the faculty may not realize it), he is opposed by the hard-headed men of business who compose the board of trustees, and who know more of finances than all the college professors put together, tho they may not be able to express themselves as well as the mere word-masters. If the college professors are wise they will not push this issue too far. They are, at present, held in great reverence on account of their titles and degrees; but if the issue should be raised between business men who support colleges and professors who live upon them, the latter will find their occupation gone. President Andrews may be, and no doubt is, entirely sincere in his monetary views; not even the trustees of Brown University would seek to change or control his opinions; all that they declare when they invite his resignation is that his teachings do not accord with their views of public policy, and that he should seek occupation with Mr. Bryan's followers, which it is stated he proposed to do."

Assassination of Premier Canovas.—The assassination of the prime minister of Spain, Señor Canovas del Castillo (at Santa Agueda, August 8) by Michael Angelo Golli, who proclaims himself an Anarchist, leads to much speculation regarding the relations of Spain and Cuba. The immediate motive for the assassination is thought to be revenge for the Spanish Government's punishment of alleged Anarchists and their accomplices in the throwing of bombs at a religious procession in Barcelona last summer when many people were killed. The European and American press consider that the conservative party in Spain has lost its greatest leader. One view of the event is expressed by the New York *World*, to the effect that Anarchy's crimes in Europe are merely individual murders, "and so far as they have any effect at all will merely give the governments an excuse for severer legislation against the Anarchists and for ampler protection for their public men." On the other hand, the New York *Journal*, for example, is of the opinion that "if ever assassination promised to change the map of the world it is at this moment." That paper argues that Canovas is primarily responsible for the Cuban policy which impoverishes Spain and enslaves Cuba; he was the main prop of the Bourbon dynasty at home and Weylerism in Cuba: "Assassination is always hateful, almost always a block to the development of liberty. But conditions which the unfortunate prime minister of Spain was chiefly instrumental in creating make it not improbable that his death may result in the establishment of two free governments in the place of one monarchy and one military despotism."

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LETTERS AND ART.

JEAN INGELOW.

ONE of the literary surprises of the day is the slight attention that has been paid in the journals on both sides of the Atlantic to the death of Miss Jean Ingelow. This fact is explained more or less satisfactorily by the London *Academy*, which says that Miss Ingelow herself is responsible for the scanty notice, in that "she had never scattered about her any biographical materials . . . she did not anticipate her death by any details for publication about her life." Her reticence, not any failure in admiration, says *The Academy*, accounts for the barrenness of biographical detail.

JEAN INGELOW.

Jean Ingelow (the *g* in her name is soft) was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, in 1820. Her father was a banker, her mother (from whom she took her first name) was a Scotchwoman of culture. Jean was one of eleven children, and, it is said, received all her schooling at home from tutors and from her mother. One of the stories of her girlhood tells of her retreat in a large upper room where, on the backs of the large folding-shutters, she scribbled in secret her first verses, which were discovered accidentally by her mother. Her first volume, "A Rhyming Chronicle of Incidents and Feelings," was published anonymously in 1850. Thirteen years later, when she was forty-three, appeared "Poems by Jean Ingelow," which promptly made her famous, winning her a place in popular favor second only to that of Tennyson. We quote *The Academy* on this point:

"Her first series of 'Poems' has reached by now a twenty-third edition. There is no regret for that. There is no critic to grudge to work such as hers that great success. Or if there is the ghost of a regret, it is one bred of comparison only. 'Imagine my feelings of envy and humiliation!' cried out Miss Christina Rossetti on receiving a copy of only the eighth edition of Miss Ingelow. . . . Her fame was made in a month. She was set to music, she was recited, she was parodied by Calverley, and brought out in an illustrated *edition de luxe*. From Boston, not indeed in Lincolnshire, but in New England, she had hundreds of letters and two newspaper notices to tell her that in America, even more quickly than in England, she had made her mark on contemporary sentiment. James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes were her admirers. Even Tennyson was generous in his encomiums. Mr. Ruskin, whose praise has always been precious to women, was at her feet. So that the critic and the casual reader for once agreed together in their appreciation. Of this quick and keen popularity there has been some failure, no doubt, in later days. Her 'Story of Doom, and Other Poems,' had a welcome only second to its predecessor; but the third series of 'Poems' had to make its way among a crowd of new competitors. Time, however, will always right the slight injustice of reaction; and even at this hour there is a sort of remorse of reconsideration among those who have left Miss Ingelow's poems neglected on their shelves these last ten or twenty years. Their old beauty comes as a new surprise. Never hungry for fame, she did not mourn over any signs of its decline."

In all her poems no line is to be found in justification or praise of war. She was horrified when told that her description in "Kismet" of a boy's longing for the sea had perhaps helped to recruit the English navy. Her verses teem with descriptions of the sea, and especially of the Lincolnshire coast.

In a brief notice of her death *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"Miss Ingelow's works are distinguished by a delicate play of fancy, a keen insight into character, and vivid sketches of scenery. Her stories for children are worthy to rank with the finest of our traditional fairy tales. Jean Ingelow will take high rank among the brilliant band of women writers of the middle period of the Victorian era. Her popularity in America was also very great, and in the United States alone over 200,000 copies of her works have been sold. London was her chosen abode, and for many years she gave three times a week what she called a 'copyright dinner' to twelve poor persons just discharged from the hospitals."

Among her prose writings, of which she turned out a vast amount in the seventies, were: "Off the Skelligs," "Fated to be Free," "Don John," "Sarah de Berenger," "Stories Told to a Child," "Studies for Stories," and "Mopsa the Fairy."

Her residence at the time of her death was in Holland Vilas-road, Kensington, where she lived a very quiet life.

Many of her songs have been set to music, and one of them, "When Sparrows Build," was set to music no less than thirteen times. Among the best known of her poems come to mind: "Songs of Seven," "High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire," "Divided," "Requiescat in Pace," "O Fair Dove," "The Wedding Song," "The Star's Monument," "Brothers and a Sermon." Concerning the "Songs of Seven," we quote from an article signed T. W. H., in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (July 26) the most extended and satisfactory article we have seen concerning the poet in any American journal:

"Perhaps the next best known and most appreciated of all Jean Ingelow's poems is her 'Songs of Seven.' 'The High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire' was largely local and limited in its interest. 'Songs of Seven' touch the universal heart. It has been suggested that Miss Ingelow first conceived the idea of her matchless poem from a study of Shakespeare's 'Seven Ages of Man.' Whether this be so or not, the world has as good reason to be grateful for Ingelow's 'Songs of Seven' as for Shakespeare's 'Seven Ages.' How wide and comprehensive the area over which her poem sweeps. Childhood, with its exultations; maidenhood, with its romance; womanhood, crowned and sanctified with love; maternity, with its half-divine anxieties and interests; widowhood, with its agonies and tears; maturity, with the birds flying from the nest; and then old age, and the weary heart-longing for home. Sweet and sacred and sad, these songs of the 'Seven Ages' of woman have laid firm hold on the heart of the world. How irresistible are the first stanzas of this golden chain of poesy! How the voice of the child of seven rings in every line!

"Miss Ingelow's treatment of the poignant, despairing grief of widowhood is the central gem of this series of songs. It would be difficult to find in all literature any poem on this sad theme to compare with this pathetic song of widowhood. So perfectly is the subject wrought out that it seems impossible to omit a line, and equally impossible to add a line to advantage. And this is all the more remarkable from the fact that the 'iron of this great anguish' had not entered into the author's soul. But the vision of the true poet is wonderfully keen. The poet's eye is ever 'an inner eye, serenely bright.' Widowed hearts for many generations will hear the echo of their own deep griefs in this matchless elegy.

"It is said that in the early years of her widowhood the attention of Queen Victoria was called to this poem, which resulted in an informal correspondence, in which the widowed Queen ex-

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pressed her gratitude, adding, 'You have touched my sad heart most tenderly'; and more recently the ex-Empress Eugenie wrote a note of grateful appreciation to the distinguished poet.

"The exquisite tenderness of the last poem, 'Longing for Home,' fitly crowns this delightful series. It is the swanlike song of the dying. The 'Empty Boat,' out of which her sailor lover and husband was borne down on 'the deep, desolate sea,' and the 'Empty Nest,' whence her birds have all flown

Far up in the heavenly blue,

"these are genuine strains of the purest poetry."

ELEONORA DUSE'S DEBUT.

AN interesting series of letters that passed between Dumas the younger and Count Joseph Primoli, of Italy, has lately been published in Paris, in one of which an account is given by Primoli of Duse's first advent as a star on the Italian stage. We quote from the letter as reprinted in *The Home Journal:*

ROME, 188-

"You ask me, my dear master, how this genius [Duse], which it is difficult to identify with any school or method, revealed itself.

"It was at Turin, in 1881. Eleonora Duse had just passed through a cruel year of physical and moral trial which had kept her from the stage. Cesare Rossi, trusting in the sensitiveness which recent emotions must have imparted to her nervous system, and seeing that she was undecided as to her future, offered to engage her as his leading lady. Not yet recovered from her daze, she accepted, without any faith that she would fulfil the contract, signing it, she tells me, 'as one signs a note which he is sure that he will not be able to meet, expecting at the hour of maturity to pay the debt by suicide.'

"Well, the old actor was not mistaken. Art gave her a new attachment to life; she was consecrated a great artist between the evening and the morning.

"She became what she is without passing through the usual processes—simply by a heart-cry. She has simply studied herself, and infused her life into her rôles. She has succeeded in turning her lack of training into an advantage, and in replacing art with truth. She can not remember what has not been taught her, but she recalls what she has suffered. Thus her talent has been formed out of her flesh and blood, and has been fed on the poverty of her infancy and the trials of her youth.

"As an insurmountable reserve deters her from confidences in her private life, she finds relief on the stage, where she allows her heart an overflow without which it would burst. She is especially fond of your rôles, in which she finds her own character more than in others; that is one of the causes of her worship of you."

Du Maurier's Three Books.—Apropos of the publication of "The Martians" in book form, William Dean Howells briefly reviews Du Maurier's work in literature (*Harper's Weekly*), concluding as follows:

"Du Maurier is no longer alive, and we had best make the most of the three books he has left us. If we make the least of them they are still very wonderful books, and they have wonderfully moved the English-reading world. That which moved it most now seems to me the least of the three for truth and freshness, but I should not undertake to settle their relative immortality. I do not know that they are going to be immortal at all, and I would rather fall back from that question to the interest of a fact which seems to me paralleled only by the literary palingenesis of Oliver Wendell Holmes. But Holmes, when he began to write the Autocrat papers, after having given the world the measure of his genius, as it supposed, was only fifty; he had been all his life a writer, and he was not adventuring in a new art. George Du Maurier was nearly sixty when he wrote 'Peter Ibbetson'; he was quite sixty when he wrote 'Trilby,' and sixty-three when he wrote 'The Martian.' He did adventure in a new art, tho he had long lived next it.

"The wonder of what he has done is very great, and in these later years no man has achieved so great success, if ever any man did, in an untried field. His success is what stands in the way of a full recognition of his last work, which not all the pathos of his death can relieve from the ignominy of coming last. If it had come first, how 'The Martians' would have startled us all! But we had got the author's trick when it came; his manner was no longer novel; the promise the other books made for him was fatally great. It must remain for another time to fix their order of precedence, which ought not to be merely chronological. What we can do now is to be grateful for another romance of a kind whose mold was broken when the third was cast, and to remember with regret the spirit which began to reveal itself in literature so late and then was lost to it so early."

GEORGE MEREDITH'S WOMEN.

"WE are satisfied that his gallery of lifelike women is unmatched in any other English prose-writer." Such is the very high tribute paid to Mr. Meredith by a writer in *The Quarterly Review* (July). The article is by no means free from severe criticism of Mr. Meredith. He is not a sure artist. He is, as Wordsworth was, unable apparently to distinguish the great effects which he is capable of producing from the writing which achieves no effects at all, or only a disagreeable one. His style often becomes unintelligible or aggressively obscure. In short, his judgment is not equal to his genius. But in treating of Mr. Meredith's women, *The Quarterly* critic has nothing but words of superlative praise extending over half a dozen pages. He even compares them to Shakespeare's women and the comparison is not altogether unfavorable to Meredith. We quote from the article at some length:

"When one thinks of Shakespeare's women, and the wonderful procession begins to pass before the eye of the mind, it is difficult to believe that anything at all comparable will ever be seen again. And indeed nothing at all comparable ever will be seen again, yet if one thinks of some of them singly: of Juliet, who could 'teach the torches to burn bright'; of Constance, who 'will instruct her sorrows to be proud'; of Portia, 'the true and honorable wife' of Brutus; of Rosalind the forest-maid, who plays the forester with such consummate delicacy and grace; of Perdita the country child, as fresh and beautiful as her own flowers drenched in the bright dews of heaven; of Viola the silent, of Olivia the stately, of Cleopatra, who could 'make death proud to take her'—if we call up to memory some of these marvelous portraits by Shakespeare, tho the possibility of any general comparison dies away with the mere mental enumeration, it may yet perhaps justly be said that among Mr. Meredith's portraits there are some which the fierce light of the comparison can not injure, there are some imagined and presented so similarly that we are even forced to make it. Letitia Dale, 'with the romantic tale upon her eyelashes'; Clara Middleton, 'the dainty rogue in porcelain,' 'who gives one an idea of the mountain echo'; Diana, all air and fire, worthy the name of the quivered goddess; Renée, with her Southern blood and wilful graces; Emilia, the simple girl and passionate patriot; Lucy, a fairy princess, a magic enchantment to the eyes of the new Ferdinand; the soft-eyed star of love, Ottilia, noble in heart and name—to deny that these are near of kin to the women of Shakespeare is indeed possible, but Justice and the Graces forbid it.

"We have said that the poet in Mr. Meredith is displayed in his transcripts from nature and in his descriptions of women no less. Perhaps in that love idyll, the chapter in 'Richard Feverel,' entitled 'A Diversion, Played on a Penny Whistle,' the best that prose can do to blend in one unforgettable strain the full enchantment of summer and the golden joys of young hearts that love, has been done. Perhaps it would be difficult to find elsewhere the like sympathetic intensity of description, so marvelous a power of realizing with so marvelous a power of rendering into words, in their prose order, the mingled flame and mystery and ecstasy that surround as with a shimmering magic haze the early hours of a great passion. Here is a fragment from one of the chapters in 'Richard Feverel,' which are unsurpassed and unsurpassable:

"'And so it was with the damsel that knelt there. The little skylark went up above her, all song, to the smooth southern cloud lying along the

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blue; from a dewy copse standing dark over her nodding hat the blackbird fluted, calling to her with thrice-mellow note; the kingfisher flashed emerald out of green osiers; a bow-winged heron traveled aloft, seeking solitude; a boat slipped toward her containing a dreamy youth; and still she plucked the fruit, and ate, and mused, as if no fairy prince were invading her territories, and as if she wished not for one or knew not her wishes. Surrounded by the green shaven meadows, the pastoral summer buzz, the weir-fall's thundering white, amid the breath and beauty of wild flowers, she was a bit of lovely human life in a fair setting; a terrible attraction. The Magnetic Youth leaned round to note his proximity to the weir piles and beheld the sweet vision. Stiller and stiller grew Nature as at the meeting of two electric clouds."

"There is little need to go further for proof of Mr. Meredith's right to rank with the greater novelists of the century in point of literary or dramatic skill; here at least he is the equal of most men, but as a student of human nature he is the master of most. The absence of sentimentality, the absence of mawkishness from Mr. Meredith's descriptions of the relations of men and women, his quiet adherence to the facts is not one of the least attractions of his books. Mr. Meredith is never more secure in his grasp of reality than when on difficult or dangerous ground. The question of the sex-relation is indeed what he would himself call a crucible question—he speaks somewhere of a 'crucible woman,' a woman in whose presence one is quickly resolved into one's component parts. In dealing with the sex-relation so many of our novelists, otherwise undetected, have betrayed the unhealthy mind. It is the rock upon which so many have split, and not a few while flying white-cross colors of a lofty creed. Of one of his own women he says:

"'She gave him (her lover) comprehension of the meaning of love; a word in many mouths not often explained. With her, wound in his idea of her he perceived it to signify a new start in our existence, a finer shoot of the tree stoutly planted in good gross earth, the senses running their live sap, and the minds companioned and the spirits made one by the whole-natured conjunction.'

"It would be difficult to better such a description. Of another he says with admirable frankness: 'She was not pure of nature; it may be that we breed saintly souls which are; she was pure of will; fire rather than ice.' It is to be observed that Mr. Meredith's heroines belong almost without exception to the class which finds in the conditions of modern life something from which they would escape, something that under all their gracious acceptance of things as they are they endure with difficulty. It is that by certain subtle signs they perceive that they are still under the physical yoke. Tho born within the cage they have hints of freedom, strange, half-understood longings for emancipation, and the gilt upon the bars does not deceive them:

"'Men may have doubled Seraglio point, they have not yet rounded Cape Turk.'

"'Women are in the position of inferiors. They are hardly out of the nursery when a lasso is around their necks; and if they have beauty, no wonder they turn it to a weapon and make as many captives as they can.'

"According to Mr. Meredith women are still creatures of the chase, preyed upon by primitive man. And for those who do not feel or who positively extract a pleasure from their subjection, as for those who are unconscious that they are in captivity, Mr. Meredith exhibits a frank contempt. 'The humbly-knitting housewife, unquestionably worshipful of her lord,' the virginal ninny, she who has 'worn a mask of ignorance to be named innocent,' she who is χειρόηθης, or in the language of men is 'essentially feminine,' of these types he is not enamoured, hardly even interested in them, and of these he draws but few portraits. They have indeed had their day, these heroines of twenty thousand fictions; they have been beloved of many novelists, and by not a few, it must be acknowledged, among those of even the greatest name. But they lack Mr. Meredith's praise. To those women he turns 'who have shame of their sex, who realize that they can not take a step without becoming bondwomen,' to those whose wings beat against the bars of their prison-house, 'who muse on actual life and fatigue with the exercise of their brains and traffic in ideas,' to these 'princesses of their kind and time, albeit foreign ones and speaking a language distinct from the mercantile,' to these women Mr. Meredith turns for his heroines. The majority of them are either actually insubordinate or chafing. They are splendid wild creatures, not tamed, even untameable, and for this very reason dear to him; the true type of womanhood, spiritually free, and defying the mere primitive hunter from the inaccessible resorts of their own natures. . . .

"We think that the perfection of these portraits of women is in part due to the art which the author shares with all the great artists who have excelled in the portraiture of women, the art with which he contrives, despite his searching analysis, to leave something untold, something of mystery in the character of every woman he has drawn. Mr. Meredith's instinct often fails him, it has never failed him here. He has recognized that however boldly the artist may delineate the character of a man, however completely render him, it is not possible to give the same finishing touches, the same air of finality to the character of a woman. Something that eludes analysis, something that declines to be rendered remains, and to convey the impression that there is something yet untold is essential, if a mechanical result or a mere photograph is to be avoided. But Mr. Meredith, whatever his failings as an artist, is no mere photographer, and we are satisfied that his gallery of life-like women is unmatched in any other English prose-writer."

INFLUENCES THAT MOLDED FLAUBERT.

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT is accounted the head of that school of French realists of which Daudet, the de Goncourt brothers, Maupassant, and Zola are the most noted disciples. Yet Flaubert disclaimed all responsibility for this or any other school. "Why, I worry myself to death," he wrote in 1875 to George Sand, "in trying to have no school. I condemn them all on principle. These associates of mine [Zola and Daudet], whom you speak of seek after all I despise, and are very little concerned about that which vexes me most."

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT.

In a lecture delivered at Oxford in June, and published in *The Fortnightly Review* (July), Paul Bourget gives us an insight into Flaubert's character and the influences that molded his literary career. The first of these influences was the harsh opposition on the part of his father (chief surgeon of the Hotel Dieu at Rouen), his mother and his brother, to his literary aspirations. He gradually came, in consequence, to consider the inner world of his artistic emotions as a private domain to be carefully guarded against intrusion. Here was the origin of his theory that "the world holds literature in aversion."

The second influence deepened this feeling. This was the influence of the French Romantic school of 1830, and the extravagant ideals which it implanted in the minds of schoolboys, ideals so totally at variance with the peaceful and unromantic life of the French nation under Louis Philippe. "Imagine," says M. Bourget, "all these young would-be Lord Byrons obliged to take up a profession, the one to become a barrister, another a schoolmaster, a third to go into business, a fourth to be an officer of state."

The third influence is thus described by the lecturer:

"He was, moreover—and here we come to the third influence which goes to explain his conception of art—an invalid in the midst of healthy, simple humanity, an undaunted tho hopeless victim to one of the direst diseases that can afflict a creative mind, for he suffered from one of those infirmities which sap the very springs of life and thought, exhibiting as they do an admixture

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of mental and physical woes. It may be regretted that Maxime du Camp thought himself justified in revealing in his 'Souvenirs' the secret of those epileptic fits which, from his twenty-second year, prostrated Flaubert. However that may be, the fact has been divulged, and it would be childish to seem to ignore the nature of that secret curse that blighted the unfortunate man's life. When the first fits occurred he bravely took down from his father's shelves the books that dealt with the fearful disease. He at once recognized the minute description of the symptoms he suffered from, and he said to Maxime du Camp, 'I am a lost man.' From that day forward he lived in constant apprehension of an ever-imminent attack, and all his habits of life, from the slightest to the most essential, were made subservient to that one agonizing fear. He took an aversion to walking, because it exposed him to be seized with the dreaded fit in the middle of the street. When he left his house at all, it was only to take a short drive, and it frequently occurred that he remained indoors for months at a time, as tho he experienced no sense of safety beyond the shelter of the walls of his room. Wishing to conceal an infirmity of which he felt ashamed, he restricted himself more and more to the narrow circle of domestic intercourse. He denied himself all thought of ever having a home of his own, thinking, no doubt, that he had no right to marry, to found a family, to beget children to whom there was every chance of his transmitting so relentlessly hereditary a disease. All the ties that bind a man to social life were definitely severed under the strain of this last trial, and, as he himself expresses it in a somewhat peculiar but very profound phrase, 'all the occurrences of life appeared to him as tho merely designed to provide matter for description, so much so that all things, including his own existence, appeared to him devoid of any other significance.' Reduce these words to their precise meaning, and you will find in them the very definition of the literary artist, to whom life is but an opportunity of fashioning a work of art, which is thus no longer a means but an end, no longer an image but a reality, and the only one which makes this weary burden of life worth bearing."

Of art as Flaubert conceived it, M. Bourget speaks as follows:

"You might compile from his letters a complete code of the rules to be followed by the author who worships at the shrine of what has sometimes been called art for art's sake. The first and foremost of these rules, and one which constantly recurs in those letters, is the thoroughly impersonal, or, to borrow the phrase of the esthetic school, the *objective* character that should be borne by all works of art. Nor is this rule difficult to account for. The fundamental principle of this theory of art for art's sake is the fear and contempt of life; and the avoidance of that life, thus dreaded and despised, should be as complete as possible. The artist should therefore strive above all to fly from his own self, and, to this end, he should entirely exclude his own personality from his writings. On this point Flaubert is sternly uncompromising. 'Any one,' he wrote to George Sand, who urged him to write a personal confession, 'any one and every one is more interesting than Gustave Flaubert, being more general.' And again: 'According to my ideal of art, nothing should transpire of the writer's feelings of anger or indignation. He should no more be seen in his work than God is seen in nature.' And in his 'Education Sentimentale,' referring to some historical work on which one of his heroes is supposed to be engaged, he writes: 'He merged his own personality in that of others, which is the only way not to suffer from it. . . .' Again, following out this rule of impersonality to its extreme limits, he forbids the artist to conclude, for that would be to express an opinion, to reveal himself. 'No great poet,' he says somewhere, 'ever concluded. What did Homer think? Or Shakespeare? No one knows.' In the same way he taboos the sympathetic hero; for a writer to show a preference for one character over another is again to reveal himself."

And yet, despite his determination to keep his own personality out of his pages, the very element that raises his work, especially his "Madame Bovary," to the dignity of a symbol, we are told, "is the fact that the writer, in spite of all his hard-and-fast theories, has not been able entirely to abstract his own personality." Every page of his "Madame Bovary" "is a violent and passionate protest against the havoc wrought by the discrepancy between imaginative dreams and the realities of life."

DUMAS AND D'ARTAGNAN.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, in his preface to the first edition of "The Three Musketeers," explains that the foremost of the three heroes was discovered by him while collecting material for a history of Louis XIV. A writer in *Blackwood's* tells (not for the first time) what sort of a hero the real d'Artagnan was, as shown in his memoirs, and the description given there, we are told, does not in any way detract from the description given by Dumas. "So far from being inferior in constant movement and thrill to that series of novels," says the *Blackwood's* article, referring to "The Three Musketeers" series, "this wonderful autobiography, if anything, excels them in those respects." The memoirs have a soldier-like simplicity in style that convinces one that the author is not posing nor trying to impose upon his readers. There are passages that describe scenes of outrageous immorality in d'Artagnan's career and in the careers of others, but these, it is to be feared, were all too characteristic of the times. We quote from the further description of the famous captain:

"D'Artagnan's real name was Charles de Batz-Castelmore, but he took the name of his mother's family. The poverty of his Bearnais home, his departure therefrom to seek his fortunes by the help of M. de Tréville, his father's repeated injunctions never to suffer the slightest affront to pass unavenged, and the events on the journey between Blois and Orléans, are all set forth in his own narrative, just as vividly as in that of Dumas. Even the ardor with which, after his arrival in Paris, he set to work to discover the Unknown who had insulted him about his *bidet jaune* at Meung, and the violent way he would dash from the room in pursuit of his enemy at the most incongruous moments, are described in terms which show that Dumas, at least, was not guilty of overloading his canvas. M. de Tréville is there also—grave, intrepid, loyal, in the midst of a frivolous, intriguing, selfish court—captain-lieutenant of the Mousquetaires, the corps in which it is young d'Artagnan's day-dream to be enrolled. But there is one disappointment in store for readers of these memoirs. Athos, Porthos, and Aramis—the immortal trio—appear, it is true, very early in the story; the acquaintance made with them by the raw Gascon lad in the ante-room of M. de Tréville ripens into intimate friendship, and many a time in his early experience of Paris has d'Artagnan recourse to the magic cry—'A moi, mousquetaires!' But they are altogether subsidiary characters; they disappear altogether after the first few chapters; and they were literal brothers—not friends sticking closer than brothers—which impairs the artistic effect. D'Artagnan has to serve many years in the Gardes of M. des Essarts before he is allowed to don the *baudrier* of a Mousquetaire; and when at last he does so, there is no further mention of his three friends.

"The fact is that these three types—the noble, haughty, unselfish Athos, the swaggering, roistering, fearless Porthos, the refined, scheming, insincere Aramis—are creations of the novelist. He has invested them with the qualities and made them the heroes of adventures assigned by d'Artagnan to a number of other real characters. Many of these qualities and adventures must have seemed outrageously exaggerated to readers of the 'Trois Mousquetaires'; but the exaggeration only consists in crowding them into the personality of three individuals . . . .

"Extravagant as the degree to which the cut-and-thrust business seems to be carried in the romance, it is not one whit more so than it appears in the matter-of-fact pages of M. d'Artagnan himself. Duelling, tho strictly prohibited by the pious Louis XIII. under pain of a visit of indefinite length to the Bastille, was in full vogue, and was all the more sanguinary because of the prevalent custom which imposed upon seconds the duty of fighting beside their principals. The mortal rivalry between the King's Mousquetaires and Richelieu's Gardes, incredible as it may seem in the first capital of Europe, existed just as Dumas has described it; and the famous encounter in the Pré-aux-Clercs between d'Artagnan and the three Mousquetaires on one side, and Jussac and three of the cardinal's men on the other, actually took place."

Walter Shaw Sparrow has an article in *Temple Bar* (July) on "Some Aspects of the Greater Dumas." After dwelling upon Dumas's wholesome gayety of mind, as contrasted with the mor-

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bid self-introspection of his age and the tone of sinister discontent and despair in the works of his successors—Hugo and Dumas *fils* for instance. Mr. Sparrow gives us some interesting facts concerning Dumas's antecedents, and especially concerning his father, who seems to have been himself a sort of second d'Artagnan in point of valor. We quote as follows:

"The Marquess de la Pailleterie, a rich colonist, and the paternal grandfather of our story-teller, fell in love with Louise Dumas, a pure-blooded Haitian negress of San Domingo. The love was 'free,' yet the marquess never neglected its only offspring, a wild little slip of a son. Indeed, the boy was sent home to be educated in France, at Bordeaux. But lessons wearied him, and the war-clouds gathering round France being attractive to his intrepid spirit, he enlisted at the age of fourteen, under his mother's name, in the Queen's own regiment of dragoons. The change of life suited him, and the lad was soon admired for his pluck, and beloved because he was generous and good-hearted. At the opening of the campaign of 1792, when he was thirty years old, Davy Dumas joined a free company, one commanded by the Chevalier de Saint-Georges, and remarkable for its men of color. He was a simple brigadier when, at Maulde, having bungled into a close ambush, he turned alone upon his enemies, who were Tyrolese cavalry, and, much to the amazement of his commander-in-chief, routed them and took thirteen prisoners. This act of bravery was followed by rapid promotion, and in 1793 the hero was sent to direct the army in the Eastern Pyrenees. Shortly afterward, having linked on his fortunes to those of the Alpine army, he drove the Austro-Piedmontese from Mounts Cenis and St. Bernard. The forces in the West were then put under his command. But, preferring to fight under Bonaparte at the head of a small division, General Dumas journeyed into Italy, and there defeated Wurmser, forcing the Austrian general to seek shelter within the city of Mantua. Presently he was sent by Bonaparte into the Tyrol; and it was here at the siege of Brixen that he held a bridge all alone, in the teeth of a troop of cavalry, tall men and strong, whom he slew with a great long sword, and thus kept the enemy from winning their way into the heart of the French position. This classic exploit made a noise throughout France, and General Dumas became known as 'the Horatius Cocles of the Tyrol'—a title which, to be fair, would be more impressive in a comic opera. The hero took part in the Egyptian expedition, tho his old wounds were numerous and painful; but at last failing health forced him to return home to Europe, looking the genius of victories dearly won. Fortune, however, was his foe. In passing through Naples he was taken captive, and during two long years he was kept there in prison. Nor did his misfortunes end with his confinement. Bonaparte, now First Consul, became his enemy, and for the sufficient reason that General Dumas, in a time ripe for imperialistic sentiment, was indiscreet enough to make a parade of republican beliefs. That is why he was sent into exile at Villers-Cotterets, a lovely place, a gray and white Eden of peace and rusticity, set in the midst of beautiful smiling meadows, and lying in the near neighborhood of a gaunt old forest. It was here, in 1807, that General Dumas faded out of being, broken-hearted; leaving behind him a son nearly five years old, and a wife so poor that she had to get a license to sell tobacco. Yet he bequeathed to his son the most precious of all legacies—good health, strong muscles, a generous heart, a still more generous hand, infinite pity, tenderness, and courage, as well as an inextinguishable delight in all manly thoughts wedded to brave and brilliant exploits. Surely this was a father to be proud of, and in due time he became the literary progenitor of Porthos, that kind and encouraging giant."

Of the charge that Dumas was not himself the author of "The Three Musketeers" series, Mr. Sparrow speaks almost with contempt. He says:

"Just as we can not write of Browning without speaking of his alleged obscurity, so it is impossible to leave Dumas without at least touching on the question, *Was he an impostor?* Did he write his own stories, or did he get certain literary hacks to write them for him? Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, Quérard, Granier de Cassagnac, and Mirecourt answer the question in a hostile, 'pitifully peddling spirit.' . . . Curiously enough, it is in the 'Encyclopedia Britannica,' of all unlikely publications, that Mr. Fitzgerald found a place for his essay; and you will notice, if you read the essay carefully, that Mr. Fitzgerald is blind to the real meaning implied by his runaway hostility. Dumas, he tells us, 'began by employing one or two assistants, with whose aid he furnished his two great stories; and it may be said that, with his constant supervision and inspiration, his daily direction, suggestion of incidents, manipulation of the ideas of others, consultation, etc., he might almost claim the credit of having written "Monte Cristo" and the "Three Musketeers."' In other words, according to Mr. Fitzgerald, Dumas owed his success to his assistants. But read on a little and study the passage in which Mr. Fitzgerald relates how Dumas, after 'visiting Carthage, Tunis, and other places, found himself engaged in heavy lawsuits with no fewer than seven journals.' Dumas had bound himself to turn out a story for each of the seven newspapers, and during his tour he had not kept his engagements. But why did not his assistants keep them on his behalf? Why did they not prove beyond all question that it was they, and not Dumas, who had written 'Monte Cristo' and the 'Three Musketeers'? Simply because the great enchanter was *en voyage*. That is why they were mute; and that is why their unwise friends were busy, transforming mere artisan talents into the splendid creative genius of Dumas. No collaborator, not even M. Maquet, wrote any but ephemeral books when he was left to himself. Let us leave the matter there."

NOTES.

THE Vatican, according to *The American Art Journal*, has called upon the French bishops to supply information as to the different kinds of ecclesiastical music in their dioceses, and the Pope is preparing instructions on the subject, with the intention of inaugurating certain reforms, including the abolition of female voices at liturgical services, while approving of instrumental music. His Holiness thinks it should be limited to the use of the harp and the gentler wind instruments, the violin being discarded as sensual and profane. The music of Haydn and Mozart does not meet with the Pope's approval.

"THE Stevenson monument at San Francisco," so *The Westminster Gazette* thinks, "will be in every way a fitting memorial. It was from 'Frisco that Stevenson set out, in his yacht, for the island home where he spent the last years of his happy life. It is fitting, therefore, that the monument should take the shape of a vessel with her bow pointed to the silent lands lying in the Southern Seas. The design of the ship is that of a thirty-gunner of the sixteenth century going under a fair wind, with all sail on. At the bow, looking straight away to the sunset, is a figure of Pallas. The vessel will be five feet in height. On one side of the granite plinth on which the vessel rests is the inscription, from Stevenson's 'Christmas Sermon,' 'To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little, to spend a little less, to keep a few friends, and these without capitulation,' and at the base of the plinth a drip-stone for thirsty dogs is a touching reminder of Stevenson's frequent comment, at San Francisco, of the lack of drinking-places for wandering dogs."

ANTON SEIDL, as conductor of Wagnerian plays in London, has been winning high praise from the critics. Says *The Saturday Review*:

"Lohengrin has been sung scores of times at Covent Garden in one fashion or another; but I declare that we heard something resembling the real 'Lohengrin' for the first time on Saturday evening last. We had come to regard it as a pretty opera, an opera full of an individual, strange, indefinable sweetness; but Mr. Anton Seidl came all the way from New York city to show us how out of sweetness can come forth strength." And the London *Musician* says: "The *début* of Herr Anton Seidl, the new Wagnerian conductor, was perhaps the most important of the evening, for upon him much of the success of the ensuing season must necessarily depend. He is not exactly fresh to London, but it is so long since he has appeared among us that he may practically be regarded as a new-comer. The impression he made was distinctly favorable. His beat is firm and decided, and his readings were thoughtful and musicianly."

AT the close of the season in the London Lyceum the other day, Sir Henry Irving was called before the curtain after the performance of "Sans-Gêne," and in a little speech announced his plans for the future as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen:—In the tissue of Napoleon (perhaps a little trying on a hot summer's night) I beg to thank you, one and all, for your very kind and cordial greeting this evening and throughout our season just ended, rather a long one, a season of ten months. . . . In December we look forward to being with you again, when I shall have the pleasure—the peculiar pleasure, as you will readily understand—of submitting to you an original play on the subject of Peter the Great, written by my son Laurence, and for which I think you will find that I have made some interesting engagements. This it is my intention to follow with another original play by Mr. D. H. Traill and Mr. Robert Hitchins, writers whose names are familiar to you in other walks of literature. May I venture to hope that this announcement will help to soothe those perturbed spirits who complain that the Lyceum is directed by a hardened reactionary, incapable of pity, and insensible to the claims of the native English drama. Two new plays and three new playwrights in one season will, I trust, do something to redeem my lost character."

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SCIENCE.

ARE THE BODILY ORGANS FRIENDS OR ENEMIES?

IN answering this question most physiologists would probably say, "Friends; for they act together for the support of the whole organism." M. J. Kunstler takes another view. In the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 19) he tells us that they are enemies, or perhaps rather rivals; for an advantage given to one invariably results in its outstripping the others, to their injury. We translate below from M. Kunstler's article a portion sufficient to give an idea of his somewhat striking conception. He says:

"It is not very long since general biology, in some of its parts, was based on certain theories, mostly philosophical, that ruled supreme over our conceptions of the living organism. Such is without doubt the theoretical view, often advanced, but dating back as far as Aristotle, according to which the different parts of a being form a harmonious whole, in which they all aid each other, in a manner, and complete one another, so that they work together, each in its own way and for the best advantage, to the common good of the whole. An organism would then be comparable to a society wisely constituted of bodies of workers, who labor together in such wise as to protect the whole body from injurious outside influences.

"This specious and seductive manner of treatment can be refuted only by a somewhat rigorous scientific analysis.

"Far from giving mutual aid, the different parts of the bodies of living beings seem, on the contrary, to be in perpetual strife with one another. Every development of one of them has for correlative result a diminution of importance in the others. In other words, every part that increases determines the enfeeblement of the other parts. . . .

"Not only do the organs fight each other, but all other parts do the like, whatever they may be. For example, there is conflict among the tissues, even among the elements of the same tissue. The evolution of the feebler ones is diminished or arrested; they are pitilessly sacrificed to the good of the strong, which thus become more flourishing.

"Things seem to take place as if living organisms possessed only one determinate amount of evolutive power. If, by means of some artifice, this force of development is taken from an organ or a part, the other organs are more or less completely brought to a standstill, or they may even retrograde. These facts, taken together, lead the mind quite naturally to a comparison with what we see every day in regard to patrimonial succession. In the case where one of the children of the same family is favored in the partition of the father's estate, the share of the others is by the same fact diminished by that amount."

As an example of this kind of action we shall quote what M. Kunstler has to say about the effects of exercise:

"In moderate amounts, exercise has a favorable effect, and facilitates the progress of the organism, while a continual excess of it brings injury. Every degree of exercise can not be considered of use to the development of the organs that are subjected to it, any more than to the organism as a whole. The well-known example of a certain fencing-master whose continued professional exercise brought on symptoms of atrophy is a case in point. But without considering extremes, exercises even in relatively moderate amounts can produce undesirable effects, if it is too exclusive and too continued. By a kind of balancing of the organic energy, if one part is specially trained the neighboring organs cease to act, in greater or less degree, and this part becomes relatively preponderant, to the detriment of the others. Besides, it is well known that as a general rule men with powerful muscular and organic development are often not those that present the most intellectual habit of mind. This extreme application of the principle of the balance of organs has even been the object of popular consecration, if we may be allowed to recall the fact that when, in colloquial language, a man is called 'fat' or 'heavy,' it is never taken as evidence of his intelligence. . . .

"The process that has been indicated has also a general signification and, besides exercise, a multitude of causes can conspire to hasten the development of the bodily elements.

"All the agents of excitation, such, for example, as alcoholic drinks, physical or intellectual fatigue, grief, all excesses, act thus, and make us 'live faster.' Trees taken from Europe to Algeria come in a half-dozen years, under the influence of the permanent excitation due to the high temperature of the African climate, to the same stage of development that they would reach in double the time in a temperate region. But then, having used up their whole vital energy, they die. Their leaves have scarcely fallen in autumn when they are replaced by a new growth; they are the seat of an intense life that uses them up quickly. So, also, great workers become weak and feeble before their time. The ephemeral successes of great bicycle-racers are striking examples from daily life."

M. Kunstler believes that this lack of vitality, due to the abnormal development of one part or faculty, is inheritable, and hence has its effect on the history of the human race. For instance, he points out that city children, compared with those of the country, are more precocious, but have less vitality, owing to maturity hastened by the excitement of city life for generations. He applies his rule also to the cases of certain families or of precocious children in the same family, and finds that everywhere, whether in the individual, the family, or the race, overdevelopment in one part or faculty, instead of helping on the others, invariably retards them. He concludes:

"These biological facts have an importance from the social point of view that can not fail to be appreciated. It is possible to draw from them practical conclusions of high interests."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SYMMETRY IN PLANTS AND ANIMALS.

EVERY one is so familiar with the fact that living beings are built symmetrically—that a man and a horse have two similar sides, that a tree grows similarly on all sides of a central axis—that few have given a thought to its why and wherefore. In an interesting article in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 26) by M. Fernand Lataste, we find a popular tho thorough treatment of the whole subject, in which plant and animal symmetry is explained as a result of the influence of environment. Says M. Lataste:

"As is well known, geometrical symmetry is of those principal kinds or degrees, according as it is:

"1. With reference to a plane;

"2. With reference to an axis;

"3. With reference to a center.

"And in these three cases, the condition of a solid's being symmetrical is that to each one of its points there shall correspond another point equally distant from the plane, axis, or center, and that the straight line joining these two points shall pass at right angles through the plane or the axis or shall pass directly through the center of symmetry. . . .

"From the geometric point of view each of these three principal modes or degrees of symmetry . . . is susceptible of repetitions more or less numerous and varied in direction and of different combinations with the other modes. . . .

"But the study of living forms does not necessitate geometrical precision . . . and therefore in what follows we shall distinguish only the following three modes or degrees of symmetry:

"1. Bilateral symmetry, identical, from the geometric point of view, with symmetry with reference to one plane;

"2. Radiant symmetry, equivalent geometrically to symmetry with reference to several planes having a common intersection . . .;

"3. Spherical and polyhedric symmetry, both equivalent geometrically to symmetry with reference to three planes of which at least one is perpendicular to the others. . . .

"The only principle to be assumed in this study, the principle whence we shall deduce, as particular cases, the different cases of symmetry observed in living beings, is that these beings, like all natural bodies, tend spontaneously toward the most perfect symmetry, and that consequently each time that their forms depart from such a type, as actually happens in the majority of

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cases, we must attribute this result to secondary influences that come in to complicate the phenomenon and that must be sought for and determined.

"Spherical symmetry, which is the most perfect of all . . . is also the rarest among living forms; we can observe it, in fact, only in beings (individuals or elements) that are subjected to exterior influences in the same manner in two opposite directions along at least three perpendicular axes. These conditions are more or less approximately realized, for example, in elements that float passively in the liquids of the organism (such as the white blood-corpuscles), in most eggs at the time of their formation, in certain cellules, in some aquatic animalcules, etc.

"Radiant symmetry is inferior to the preceding. . . . Most living creatures, being more or less energetically influenced by gravitation and by the opacity of the earth, will be thus affected in very different degrees in the two opposite directions [up and down] determined by the vertical line. They can therefore present only radiant symmetry at most, and it is necessary, in order that they should show it effectively, that other factors should not come in to complicate the phenomenon. Such symmetry is incompatible, for example, as we shall see, with the faculty of locomotion. We shall find it, then, only in creatures completely fixed on the ground or able to move very slightly. Such are plants in general and the animals grouped together under the name of Radiates.

"The same degree of symmetry may also be presented by terminal organs, such as flowers and fruits, which are influenced by the individual that supports them and by the exterior world, in different manners on their bases and apices but in a practically identical manner on their other sides. It may also be observed in certain organs or surface elements (glands, epithelial cells, etc.).

"The simplest and least perfect symmetry is the bilateral.

"This is the only kind possible to all beings or parts of living beings that feel the influence of the external world in a different way not only in the two opposed directions along the vertical, but also in opposite directions along some other line. . . .

"In this category are found, on the one hand, segments or lateral organs of rayed creatures—plants or animals—for their upper and lower faces and also their fixed and free ends are differently influenced by the surrounding medium, and on the other hand all individuals endowed with a sufficient degree of locomotion, whatever may be the zoological or even botanical groups to which they belong; for the reactions of the medium are evidently not the same before and behind a moving body.

"With these last beings, too, bilateral symmetry is not only the sole kind compatible with the power of movement; it is also generally indispensable to the correct exercise of this faculty. It is thus that our own locomobile construction also presents it. It is true that this necessity applies solely to the superficial form.

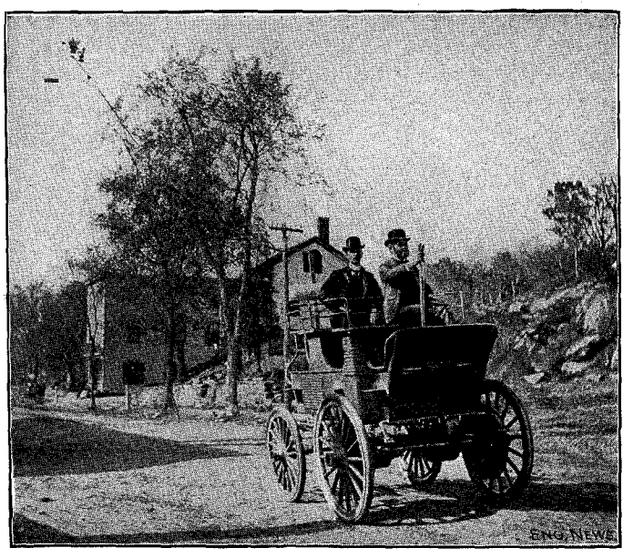
"To sum up, then, in everything that concerns the internal structure, the law of bilateral symmetry depends only on the general principle of symmetry, while for the exterior form it depends also on the very conditions of motion. It is especially stringent, therefore, as regards the outside form. And this is what we see in nature; as we know, even animals that are gifted with the most effective means of locomotion, whose bilateral symmetry is clearest on the outside, commonly present great dissymmetry in the interior organs.

"A psychological note may not be out of place here; it is that the human mind manifests the same tendency to orderly arrangements that is observed in the exterior world. Thus it seeks to give to the products of human industry the greatest symmetry compatible with their diverse destinations."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Arrow Poison from Larvæ.—"The bushmen of the South African district 'Kalahari' use the juice of the leaf-beetle 'Diamphidia' and its larva for poisoning their arrow-heads," according to *Merck's Report*. It says: "Lewin found in its body, besides inert fatty acids, a toxalbumin that causes paralysis and finally death. According to Boehm, the poison from the larva also belongs to the toxalbumins, and Starke states that it causes the dissolution of the coloring-matter of the blood and produces inflammation. To obtain a solution of the poison, Boehm recommends the maceration of the whole larva with distilled water. After some hours they swell up and the solution becomes light yellow and of an acid reaction. This reaction still remains after shaking out with ether. The aqueous solution then has poisonous properties. The action of the poison is destroyed by boiling."

A TROLLEY-CARRIAGE FOR ORDINARY ROADS.

AN account of a unique application of the trolley-system is given by Gilbert P. Coleman in *The Engineering News* (July 29)—namely, the operation of electric motor-carriages over ordinary roads. Obviously a pleasure-carriage could not be run in this way, for it would be of no use on streets where there was



By courtesy of *The Engineering News*.

no trolley-wire; but for stages, which always follow the same route, the plan seems practicable and of value. Says Mr. Coleman:

"A motor-carriage has been invented, and is now in operation at Greenwich, Conn., which will run without interruption for an indefinite time, and is not dependent on the caprice of a storage-battery. The contrivance consists substantially of a trolley-car, or more properly, carriage, which runs on the highway instead of on rails, and is termed by its inventor an 'electric trolley-stage.' But altho in its general design it is constructed on the plan of the familiar trolley-car system, there are several respects in which it is materially different.

"The motive force is supplied from the power-house by means of a current of electricity conveyed along the side of the road by two copper wires supported by poles situated about thirty yards apart. On account of the absence of rails it is necessary to employ two wires to make the circuit complete. The current passes out through one and returns through the other. Each carriage is provided with a double flexible metallic cable, corresponding to the trolley-pole of the street-car system. By means of this trolley connection the current is conveyed to the motor under the carriage, and from thence passes back to the return wire. . . .

"The circuit wires are hung side by side about eight inches apart, and are suspended by means of metal arms from a third wire. A cross-section of the three wires would indicate the vertices of an isosceles triangle, the upper or suspending wire forming the apex. The device by which the trolley is conducted along the circuit wire is very ingenious, and it is this which, perhaps, constitutes the most valuable feature of the invention. The problem which Mr. Van Hoevenbergh [the inventor] had to solve was to devise some means whereby two trolley vehicles might pass each other readily, and whereby each might turn around and pass from one side of the road to the other. As finally designed, the contact device consists of a set of rollers attached to either of the main circuit wires, and so guarded that it will not fall off, or 'run away' when the vehicle is descending a hill. For vehicles which are passing in one direction, say south for instance, the trolley-rollers are attached to the inner wire, or the one next the side-

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walk, while vehicles passing to the north feed from the outside wire. With a little care the motormen of the vehicles passing in opposite directions may manipulate their trolley-wires so as to avoid any possibility of confusion. It is this facility of movement and control which will no doubt prove a very valuable feature of the electric stage. The arrangement of the rollers and connecting wires is such as to permit of the stage being run in either direction at will, and of being turned around, and of crossing from one side of the road to the other, as if it were drawn by horses. On a fairly level road the motion is as easy, owing to the friction-saving pneumatic tires, as that of a trolley-car on rails, and, unlike the trolley-car, the trolley-stage is not confined to the strict limit of direction and space to which the former is subject.

"In the trials thus far made the line extends along a distance of about a quarter of a mile, the road being fairly smooth and slightly rolling. At one point the conducting wires pass from one side of the road to the other, but this circumstance has no effect whatever on the running of the vehicle, on account of the flexible arrangement of the connecting wires. As at present constituted, the stage can be easily made to accomplish the distance of a quarter of a mile in forty-five seconds, which is fairly good time when it is considered that the sole object of the experiment has been to attain facility of operation rather than speed. One great advantage of the system is that it is almost noiseless, the only indication of its approach being a slight whirring sound on the wire. For this reason, it has very little effect on passing horses. It has been demonstrated that the stage will run quite readily over a muddy road, and also over one covered with ice or snow. Another advantage which it possesses over the ordinary trolley-system lies in the fact that the wires are situated at the side of the road instead of overhead."

Mr. Coleman tells us that the trials have been so successful that a permanent line of considerable length will shortly be operated.

X RAYS IN CUSTOMS SERVICE.

A GOOD deal has been said recently about the use of Roentgen radiation to detect smuggling. *Cosmos* (Paris, July 24) is of the opinion that such a use would hardly be practicable. It says:

"It is easy to see that only vague indications could be obtained in this way. If a necklace should be hidden in a pile of handkerchiefs; if a package, even a small one, were completely filled with watches; if a box were stuffed with smoking-tobacco, the X rays would scarcely give any indication at all. If the smuggled articles were enclosed in metal; if a valise, for instance, were wrapped in tinfoil like a cake of chocolate, it would be the same. We may almost say that in general it would be necessary to prepare packages expressly for the purpose, if this kind of investigation were to do any good at all. Interesting experiments may be tried along this line, of course, but it is a long distance from these to practical work.

"As for applying the method to the searching of persons, to see whether they are carrying some contraband article underneath their clothes, that might raise serious questions.

"A cripple or an invalid may be willing to run the risk of having his body traversed by the X rays to reach a diagnosis or even a cure of his illness. But since numerous observations have shown their incontestible influence on the tissues, an influence that is usually injurious, there would be necessary an excessive carelessness of consequences, coupled with some *naïveté*, to apply the method in custom-house examinations. Not only would the authorities expose themselves to resistance that would be quite justifiable, but to suits for damages in which the other side would have plenty of good arguments.

"We believe then that, ingenious tho the idea is, and curious as its first applications have been, we are yet far from the moment when a custom-house examination will be a mere exhibition of shadow-pictures."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ACCOUNTS were recently given before the French Academy of Medicine of cases of paralysis ensuing from the Pasteur treatment. A considerable discussion has been aroused over the subject.

THE VENOM OF THE TOAD.

THE venom of the toad is now generally believed by educated people to have no existence save in the imagination; but in this case it is we knowing moderns who are wrong and our forefathers who were right. Toads do really secrete a poisonous substance, which acts as their defense against enemies. In *Science Progress* (July) Richard T. Hewlett shows this conclusively, both by citing high authorities and by detailing the results of his own experiments. Says Mr. Hewlett:

"Both in ancient and modern times a belief in the venomous nature of the toad and of the salamander has been almost universal, and many passages referring to this are to be met with in the writings of Aristotle (B.C. 332), Theophrastus (B.C. 322), Pliny and Dioscorides (A.D. 79). Shakespeare also alludes to it in several places. . . . Until quite recently, if not at the present time, there was a popular idea in the west of England that a dog which worried a toad became mad.

"The toad formerly had a place in the materia medica—in Spielman's 'Institutiones Materiæ Medicæ' (A.D. 1784) two preparations are mentioned, 'bufones exsiccati,' dried toads, and 'cineres bufonum,' ashes of toads, the former being described as useful in bleeding from the nose and the latter in dropsy. The employment of preparations of the toad as remedies for dropsy is not so absurd as may at first appear, for it will be seen later that a substance is secreted by the skin very like digitalin and hence possibly having a favorable effect in cases of cardiac dropsy.

"Fact is often as strange as if not stranger than fiction, and the result of a number of investigations will be found to confirm the traditions mentioned above, much as they have been derided. If a toad or a salamander be examined, it will be found that the dorsal region and limbs are studded with numerous warty prominences, and in the toad there is also a large elongated gland on either side of the neck which has been termed the parotid gland. These are the 'venom glands,' and their secretion, the 'venom,' is a white milky fluid, intensely bitter and somewhat acrid to the taste, which exudes on pressure, on electrical stimulation, or after death by chloroform narcosis; in the latter case every gland will be found to be tipped by a white milky bead of the secretion. . . .

"That these cutaneous glands, in both the toad and salamander, really do secrete a venom which is extremely toxic when introduced into the circulation is acknowledged by, and is moreover conclusively proved by the experiments of, all investigators with the exception of Davy and Rainey, who failed to observe any ill-effect from the secretion of the toad, their failure being due perhaps either to the administration of too small a quantity of the venom, or because of its non-absorption into the circulation, probably the latter. The production of venom is by no means confined to the common toad and land salamander, but is met with in allied species—the natterjack and tropical toads, the tritons, and to a small extent the frogs. The creatures are unable voluntarily to eject the venom, which is secreted only in response to some reflex irritation and has a purely defensive function."

The venom, we are told by Mr. Hewlett, is radically different from snake venom, tho, like the latter, it acts on the nerve-centers. To quote again:

"Gratiolet and Cloez found that 2 milligrams [.03 of a grain] of the dried venom of the toad when injected subcutaneously killed a greenfinch in fifteen minutes with convulsions and loss of coordination. Vulpian and later Couty observed that this venom when placed in a subcutaneous wound was fatal to dogs and guinea-pigs, but when administered by the mouth produced nothing more serious than vomiting, the fatal event in the former case being preceded by excitement and vomiting and sometimes by convulsions. Placed in contact with the skin of frogs and tritons it is absorbed and kills them in from two to three hours. . . .

"Another fact of interest is that with both the toad and salamander the venom is fatal to the animal which secretes it only in comparatively large amounts. Thus the last-named author found the lethal dose of salamandrin for the salamander to be from 5 to 10 milligrams [.08 to .15 of a grain] subcutaneously, that is, a dose from 50 to 100 times greater than suffices to destroy a mouse. Vulpian made a similar observation with regard to the toad, and ascertained that the venom of each of the various

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species is toxic to the remaining species, tho all have a general similarity in action—for instance, salamandrin is fatal to toads and tritons in ordinary doses, the venom of the toad is fatal to tritons and *vice versa*, while the venoms of the toad and triton poison the salamander."

AN ENGLISH WATER-FLYER.

THE *Turbinia*, the English boat driven by a steam-turbine, whose remarkable performances have already been noted in these columns, has recently improved even on her first record, as the following extract from *Nature* (July 15) shows:

"We understand that during the three weeks the *Turbinia* was in the Solent she made frequent runs of many miles at a time, at speeds of from 30 to 35 knots, and that her performances were witnessed by many leading authorities in naval matters, as well as the mercantile marine. On Tuesday, June 29, with a distinguished company on board, she was run up to nearly full power, and maintained the unprecedented speed of 35 knots, or over 40 miles per hour, for the length of the line of battle-ships, or about 5 miles. During this run there was an absence of strain, and from this fact it seems that the limit of speed in this little vessel has not yet been reached, and that after further improvements, at present in progress (having returned to the Tyne last week), she will be capable of not only maintaining her position as much the fastest vessel afloat, but will be able to give many knots to any competitor engined with reciprocating engines. We purpose, in a subsequent issue, to give a further account of the compound turbine-engines which, by the most direct and economical conversion of the power of the steam into effective horse-power in engines of unprecedently small weight, enable the *Turbinia* to achieve without stress or vibration such remarkable results."

The following comments on these remarkable feats, which, some authorities think, presage a revolution in marine engineering, are made by *The Scientific American:*

"It was only a few years ago that we were looking forward to the day when some naval architect and engineer would give us a vessel capable of steaming at a speed of twenty miles an hour. So swift has been the development of marine engineering that to-day there exists a *bona-fide* steam-vessel that has been run at just double that speed, or, to be exact, at the rate of 40⅓ miles per hour. At the time of our last notice of this phenomenal little craft, we were informed by Mr. Parsons, the designer of her engines, that the turbines had never demonstrated their actual power, for the reason that the main steam-pipe had proved to be too small to supply steam as fast as the turbines could take it.

"Judging from reports in the English technical press, this defect has evidently been made good and the motive power tuned up to working-pitch; for it seems from the statement of Sir George Baden-Powell, who was on board the *Turbinia* as she steamed down the lines of the fleet at Spithead, that she reached a speed of 34 knots. In a letter to *Engineering*, Mr. Parsons states that during a recent trial the turbines indicated 2,400 horse-power and gave the boat a speed of 35 knots an hour. This is equivalent to 40⅓ miles an hour, or well up to the speed of the average passenger-train. As a mere question of speed, this is a phenomenal performance, and it is not likely that it will ever be reached by a boat driven with an engine of the reciprocating type; but the wonder of it is increased when Mr. Parsons goes on to say that it was done on an expenditure of 14 pounds of steam per indicated horse-power. When we bear in mind that the best type of Corliss compound engine working under favorable conditions will consume not less than 18 pounds of steam per indicated horse-power, the high economy of the compound turbine will be appreciated.

"At the same time it must be admitted that one could wish for more exact details of these runs. The speed is given in round numbers that suggest rather careless or crude timing. Sir William White, chief constructor of the British navy, has suggested that some builder of torpedo-boats, like Yarrow or Thornycroft, should first run a boat with a set of his own engines and then substitute a set of Parsons turbines, with a view to determining their relative efficiency. Such an experiment, if carried out at considerable length, would settle the question as to the economy and practicability of the turbine for this class of service."

The Discovery of the So-Called New Race in Egypt.—About two years ago we noticed in these columns Mr. Flinders Petrie's discovery of remains which he attributed to a race that had invaded Egypt about the twelfth dynasty, and which he believed were of Libyan stock. Dr. D. G. Brinton speaks in *Science* as follows of recent conclusions about this discovery: "Since then there has been considerable discussion of the subject, the general trend of which was in favor of Petrie's view. Dr. G. Schweinfurth, however, in the *Verhandlungen* of the Berlin Anthropological Society for January, attacks this theory, and claims that the remarkable stone artefacts unearthed in the tombs of the 'new race' are such as are made to-day by the Ababde in the Thebaïs. He is inclined to the belief that the ancestors of these tribes in prehistoric times were the so-called 'new race' and came from the Bedcha stock, near the coast of the Red Sea. There are, however, a number of facts overlooked by Schweinfurth which indicate that the 'new race' were conquerors of an older Egyptian civilization; nor is it likely that the Bedchas would have occupied so exclusively the left bank of the Nile, when their homes were east of its right bank. Petrie's supposition is still the most probable of any offered."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE Boston *Transcript* says that the company of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest has been experimenting with the Chapsal electric air-brake between Paris and Mantes. "The brake is designed to obviate the troubles which arise when it is attempted to apply without modification the ordinary air or vacuum continuous brake to goods trains, owing to the time the impulse takes to travel along the train. It is claimed that in the Chapsal brake an electrical apparatus starts the braking-pistons simultaneously."

"M. MAREY has contributed to the Paris Academy an account, by MM. V. Tatin and Ch. Richet, of trials of an aeroplane invented by them," says *Science*. "Their first experiments were made in 1890, but the machine was wrecked. A new machine was then constructed, with which the first trial was made last year with some success. In a second trial in June last the aeroplane traveled through the air 170 meters [558 feet] at the rate of 18 meters [59 feet] per second. The machine weighed 33 kilograms [73 pounds]. The authors compare their results with those obtained by Professor Langley, and, while admitting the greater distance traveled by the aerodrome, claim that their machine had the advantage of greater weight and greater speed."

THE colors of the different races depend upon the pigment in the epidermis, especially in its deeper strata. M. Breul, a recent French authority, finds, according to *Science*, that the coloring-matter is in the interior of the epithelial cells, "while even in the negro the intercellular spaces are white. The pigment itself may be quite black, or of any shade up to a light yellow. It may be confined to the nucleolus, or extend over the cell. A close examination shows that it is distributed in patches over the skin, between them the tissue being colorless. This is true even of the black races, altho in them the patches are close together and may not be discernible unless the skin be stretched. This distribution of the coloring-matter is the same in all races, and its actual amount is probably the same, the difference in hue resulting from the darker or lighter character of the pigmentary grains."

IT is announced by the daily papers that William J. Frye, an architect of New York city, has drawn plans for a tower to commemorate the consolidation of Greater New York. It is to be 2,140 feet in height, while the Eiffel tower is only 984 feet, less than half this height. The tower is to be twelve-sided and built of steel. The lowest portion will be 300 feet in diameter and will be flanked by four buildings, giving the structure a base of 400 feet. The outer walls will be of cement and wirecloth. Internally the tower will be a labyrinth of steel columns, girders, beams, plates, etc., no wood being used. Electric cars will run spirally around the 100-foot central area, making a trip to the fifth floor from the top about a 2½ mile ride. *The Railway and Engineering Review* makes the following comments on this announcement: "This is certainly no small-fry scheme that emanates from the region of the Hudson. It is within the range of possibility that this twelve-sided creation may materialize, but it has at present the general aspect of a one-sided story. Latest returns from the banks of the Euphrates received some thousands of years since rather discouraged a project laid upon somewhat similar lines by the Babylonians. Accustomed to a confusion of tongues, the efforts of Greater New York may be attended by a correspondingly greater degree of success."

THE risks that the modern student of bacteriology runs in the pursuit of his investigations are exemplified by the fact that Surgeon-Major Ronald Ross of the English army, who has been employing three months' leave in investigating the malarial mosquito theory (recently set forth in these columns), has contracted the infection upon which he was endeavoring to throw light, says *The British Medical Journal*: "Deeming himself fever-proof he had gone to a highly malarious district . . . in order to have abundant material for work. We are glad to hear of his recovery, and also to learn that notwithstanding his recent illness he has made some important and hopeful observations in connection with the theory for which he has done so much. We trust that the devotion which he has shown in the cause of medical science and humanity will have a better reward than a dose of jungle fever, and that every facility will be granted to enable him to bring his disinterested and arduous labors to a satisfactory conclusion and with as little danger to his health and life as possible."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GROWTH OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN THE UNITED STATES.

TWO changes have taken place in the life of the church in this country during the present century, which have brought about a remarkable increase of religious tolerance: (1) the public interest has been transferred from theological to ethical problems, and (2) we have all grown more catholic, more large-minded, and distinguish between truths and the truth. Such is the view held by Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, who writes in *The Forum* (August). He begins his article with the following reference to conditions of the last century and the early part of this century:

"In the last century a stone-mason belonging to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland was tried and, I believe, excommunicated for helping to build an Episcopal church. The charge against him was based upon precepts in the Old Testament prohibiting the erection of altars to pagan deities in the high places of Israel. It is not more than a hundred years since, in this country, Alexander Campbell, the founder of the denomination popularly called, from his name, 'Campbellites,' having been caught in a furious storm in Pennsylvania, was refused shelter by a devout Presbyterian woman because he was a Baptist. Her conscience compelled her to resist the hospitable inclinations of her womanly heart; for did not St. John say, 'If there come any unto you, and bring not this doctrine, receive him not into your house, neither bid him God-speed'? A prominent Methodist clergyman of this country told me recently an analogous experience occurring only thirty-nine years ago. He was asked by the deacon of a Congregational church to deliver an address in the church on a Sunday afternoon—not at the hour of regular service—on the subject of temperance. The minister objected because the young man was an Arminian. 'I agree with him on the subject of temperance,' said he, 'and if the meeting is held in the hall I shall go to hear him; but if we can invite an Arminian to speak in our pulpit on temperance on Sunday afternoon, what is to prevent our inviting him to preach in our pulpit on Sunday morning? And if he should preach his Arminianism, what would become of the doctrines of our holy religion?' The lecture was delivered in the town-hall instead of in the church; and the Calvinistic minister went to the town-hall to hear what he would not allow uttered in his pulpit. It is certain that no one of these incidents could occur in this year of grace 1897; it is difficult for us to understand how they could have occurred fifty or a hundred years ago."

The transfer of public interest to ethical instead of theological problems, Dr. Abbott thinks, was due in large part to the Unitarian revolt against the measurement of life and character by theological standards. While he does not think the Unitarian system of theology will as a system survive, its influence has become manifest in all our churches. Tho denominationalism has in one aspect increased since the beginning of the century, organizing its separate missionary and publication societies and multiplying denominational machinery, yet the tendency has been very marked to make the work done by these organizations less secular.

Another reason for the transfer of public interest is to be found in political and social developments, the temperance movement, the anti-slavery agitation, and, since the Civil War, the questions concerning the relation between religious and secular education in the public schools, municipal reform, labor reform, etc. The theory of evolution has also contributed, even in the theological arena, to obliterate the old denominational lines in current discussion and to divide men along new lines. Another element which has contributed largely—perhaps more largely than all other causes combined—to increase religious tolerance is the public-school system. The association of children of all denominations has resulted in their learning that differences in creed do not necessarily involve defects of character.

Dr. Abbott says in conclusion:

"Thus, while we are growing more indifferent about speculative theories and more interested in ethico-spiritual principles, we are also growing not so much more tolerant, as more catholic. Each one of us is learning that he does not 'know it all.' We are beginning to perceive that truth is infinite and the individual mind finite; and we are less satisfied with our own partialism and less dissatisfied with the partial view of our neighbor. We are beginning to distrust the negations in our own creeds and to wonder if there is not some truth in our neighbor's affirmations. The Arminian believes more than he used to do in divine sovereignty, and the Calvinist more in human freedom; the Baptist more in the family as the unit of all social organization, and the Pedo-Baptist more in the right of the individual to choose his own form of faith for himself; the Catholic believes more in the authority of the individual conscience as the final court of appeal, and the Independent more in the church of Christ as the corrector of the idiosyncrasies of the individual. If, in this process toward a more catholic faith, we sometimes fail to discriminate between the spiritual life and its dogmatic expression, and in our growing indifference to the second sometimes grow careless concerning the first, this must be attributed to that infirmity of the human mind which habitually makes its growth unsymmetrical. And while we may well deprecate the tendency of theological unconcern to develop into spiritual indifferentism, while we may well be on our guard against it ourselves, and try to put others on guard against it, we may certainly see that the close of the nineteenth century is far in advance of the beginning, in the juster comparative estimate which it puts on speculative thought and practical life, in the more cautious estimate which each one puts upon his own opinions, and in the greater readiness of each to give respectful considerations to the opinions of his neighbor."

DID LUTHER REJECT THE EPISTLE OF ST. JAMES?

A WRITER in *The Lutheran Observer*, Rev. P. Anstadt, D.D., of York, Pa., makes a vigorous denial of the oft-repeated statement that Luther practically rejected the Epistle of St. James. The point came up in a discussion before the York Ministers' Association, in which Luther was classed by one speaker among the so-called higher critics because of his alleged rejection of the Epistle mentioned. In his communication in *The Observer*, Dr. Anstadt offers the following explanation of what he characterizes as a common error. He says:

"Luther not only translated the Bible from the original Greek and Hebrew into the German language, but he also wrote prefaces or introductions to the different books and epistles. The first German edition of the New Testament was printed in 1522. In the preface to the Epistle of St. James the following remarkable sentence occurs: '*As compared* with the Gospel according to St. John, the Epistles of Paul and Peter, it is a veritable straw epistle' (*eine recht stroherne Epistel*).

"It will be noticed that this is *not a positive rejection*, but only his individual view of the *comparative* value of the Epistle of St. James, as against Peter, John, and Paul. It was the intense emphasis which he laid upon the Protestant doctrine of justification by faith, and his bitter aversion to the popish doctrine of justification by works, that led him to imagine that St. James contradicted St. Paul on this point.

"But Luther evidently withdrew this objectionable sentence within two years after it was written. (See Smith's 'Dictionary of the Bible,' Vol. II., p. 1208.) Accordingly, we find that in the second edition of his German Bible, which appeared two years later, namely, in 1524, the notable passage is *omitted*, as it is also omitted in all subsequent editions, which corroborates the declaration in the Bible dictionary that Luther had withdrawn it. Lange's 'Commentary,' in the introduction to the Epistle of St. James, also states that Luther withdrew the sentence.

"It will also be interesting to read what Luther says of the Epistle of St. James in general: 'The Epistle of St. James, tho rejected by the ancients, I praise and esteem good withal, be-

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cause it setteth forth *not the doctrine of man*, and drives hard the *law of God.*' Now, if he thought it teaches the doctrine and law of God, he must have regarded it as divinely inspired, notwithstanding his personal preference for John, Paul, and Peter.

"Luther rejected the so-called Apocryphal Books, which the Roman Church has adopted as canonical, and said of them that 'they are not of like worth with the Holy Scriptures, but are good to be read.' But he translated the Epistle of St. James, and placed it among the canonical books in his German Bible.

"I find abundant corroborations of Luther's change of view on this subject among biblical writers, both German and English."

Dr. Anstadt proceeds to quote from Matthew Henry and Philip Doddridge in support of his contention.

IS FAMILY PRAYER DECLINING?

THE QUIVER, an English magazine, publishes a number of answers from prominent English clergymen to the question above. Among those whom make reply are the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of Gloucester and of Ripon, Dean Farrar, Dr. Parker, "Ian Maclaren," Dr. Macmillan, Hugh Price Hughes, Mark Guy Pearse, Dr. Barrett, and Dr. William Wright. Of nineteen such answers received, eleven respond in the affirmative, six are neutral, and two only, Dr. Barrett and Dr. Wright, state that the practise is not, in their opinion, dying out.

Dr. Joseph Parker says: "There can be but one answer to the question whether family worship is declining. *In my opinion it is almost extinct.*"

Dr. John Watson (Ian Maclaren) writes: "Within the sphere personally known to me, the custom *is* on the decline."

Dr. A. K. H. Boyd says: "My impression is that in lay dwellings family prayer is not maintained as it used to be in Scotland in my boyhood."

Rev. Hugh Price Hughes, the superintendent of the West London Wesleyan Mission, gives the opinion that "family worship is declining, in consequence of the terrible hurry and competition of modern life, especially in the great cities. I realize the difficulty most painfully in my own household. . . . Men are in far too great a hurry to make money. The all-pervading mammonism is injuring everything, and few things more than the quiet and reverent family prayer, which was so great a blessing in the past."

Dr. Robertson Nicoll states: "So far as my experience goes, the practise is very decidedly declining."

Mark Guy Pearse believes that at any rate there is no declension in the *morning* observance of family prayer.

In an editorial comment on these replies *The Evangelical Messenger* (Cleveland, Ohio) says:

"The sum of it all is, that modern business, that Juggernaut of nineteenth-century life, is destroying in many homes that most sacred institution, the family altar. The sacrifice of thanksgiving and prayer at the family altar is neglected, that we may sacrifice at the altar of Mammon the more assiduously. This is not only true in the cities. It is true in the country, among the farmers, especially during the busy harvest season, when hired help is employed. Then it is that no time is taken for family prayer.

"But what manner of men and women will they be who in childhood and youth do not hear the voice of their parents daily in prayer and in Bible-reading? Need we wonder if infidelity spreads, and secularism gnaws the very heart out of society? Need we wonder if Sabbath desecration and divorces increase, when family altars crumble? Need we wonder if the church becomes cold and formal, when family prayers are hushed, and the fires of devotion on the home altar are buried under the white ashes of neglect?"

The Christian Guardian (Toronto, Canada) quotes some of the replies given in *The Quiver*, and then says:

"We have not the absolute proof at hand, but from the general spiritual condition of our work, from the testimony of our pastors, and from personal experience in the pastorate, we judge that family prayer is holding its own in the usages of the home. The place of greatest difficulty in our cities for maintaining any household worship is the boarding-house, and we are of the opinion that it is not attempted. The students at our colleges, who come into the city from country or village homes, and take up their lodging at the regular boarding-house, find themselves at once in a household without worship. In our judgment this is the point where evil is initiated, and drifting and neglect find their beginning. If after family prayer is neglected, closet prayer is also dropped, then the course of religious indifference is fairly started."

The Presbyterian Journal (Philadelphia) has the following observation on the general subject:

"The question of how far family prayer is observed in Christian households is being given consideration in religious papers. Another, closely connected with it, that it might be well to inquire concerning, is this: How far does the reading of religious literature occupy the Sabbath hours in Christian households? There was a time when secular papers, magazines, and books were carefully collected on Saturday evening and laid away. But we fear that in many households it is not so now, but that even children are permitted to read the monthly magazines and the literature and fiction of the day."

THE "NEW WOMAN" AND THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH.

THE "new woman," in her extreme type, is an abomination to Catholic instincts; to be consistent, she must be a rationalist and an individualist; her development is in opposition to the divine nature of marriage, to the true conception of liberty, and to the proper relations which the Creator has decreed between the sexes. This is a bird's-eye view of the conclusions reached by George Tyrrell, of the Society of Jesus, in an article in *The American Catholic Quarterly Review* (July). The movement which has produced the "new woman," we are told, is animated by many false principles for which J. S. Mill is largely responsible, and all of which are the fruits of the Reformation. The movement is logically justified on rationalist grounds, and must eventually work itself out in the greatest possible equalization of the sexes. It need hardly be said, says the writer, that the two principles of individualism and rationalism are essentially un-Catholic and anti-Catholic. In the mystical body of Christ the church finds the archetype of all society; and with this conception of society as a natural organism goes the doctrine of the right of authority and the duty of obedience. Father Tyrrell continues:

"As, in the Catholic view, the family is the simplest social unit, so the conjugal association is the simplest and germinal form of the family. In that society of two, as in all society, the distinction between head and body, ruler and ruled, is essential, because where a conflict of wills in morally indifferent matters is possible, social life requires a power of determining and ending such controversy; a right of decision on the one hand and of acquiescence on the other. We say 'morally indifferent matters,' for where it is a question of right and wrong and of God's law, the decision of a higher court has already been given. This right of social superiority in that narrowest of societies, the Catholic religion, has always attributed to the husband. She has regarded it as the postulate of nature, and therefore as the command of God. She finds it confirmed by revelation in the account of the primitive and divine institution of marriage, and still more in the restoration of that institution by Christ to more than its pristine dignity; in its elevation to the rank of a sacrament signifying and effecting a relation between husband and wife analogous to that which subsists between Christ the head, and the church—His body—the archetype of all social organism. 'As the church is subject to Christ, so let women be to their husbands in all things;' for 'the husband is the head of the wife, as Christ is the head of the church.' Obedience in all matters pertaining to that society,

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and when nothing is ordered contrary to any higher authority, is the wife's duty; and to command in such matters and under such limits is the husband's right."

A distinction must, however, be kept in mind between the official superiority of the man and personal superiority, just as between ecclesiastical authority and personal fitness, which do not always accompany one another. On this point we are referred to Ignatius Loyola, who says: "For indeed it is not as tho he were endued and enriched with prudence or benevolence or other divine gifts of whatever kind that a superior is to be obeyed, but only on this account that he holds the place of God and exercises His authority who says: 'He that heareth you heareth me.'"

Woman's subjection to man does not mean therefore that she is all round intellectually or morally inferior to man, but only that she is less fit for government, less endowed, as a rule, with the qualities, positive and negative, required for that trust. There is nothing in the Catholic view favoring a belief in her *general* intellectual or moral inferiority. In support of this, we have the following historical sketch of the attitude of the Catholic Church toward women:

"The convents of England in the seventh and eighth centuries vied with the monasteries in letters. St. Gertrude was skilled in Greek, and it was a woman who introduced the study of Greek into the monastery of St. Gall. St. Hilda was consulted on theology by bishops assembled in council. Queen Editha, wife of St. Edward the Confessor, taught grammar and logic. St. Boniface was the teacher of a brilliant constellation of literary women. We are told of women who were familiar with the Greek and Latin fathers; of an abbess who wrote an encyclopedia of all the science of her day; of a nun whose Latin poems and stanzas were the marvel of the learned; of the injunction of the Council of Cloveshoe (747) that abbesses should diligently provide for the education of their nuns; of the labors of Lioba in conjunction with St. Boniface; of a convent-school whose course included Latin and Greek, Aristotle's philosophy, and the liberal arts; of women in the papal university of Bologna eminent in canon law, medicine, mathematics, art, literature; of Prosperzia de' Rossi, who taught sculpture there; of Elena Cornaro, a doctor at Milan; of Plautilla Brizio, the architect of the chapel of St. Benedict at Rome. In the eighteenth century we find women taking their degrees in jurisprudence and philosophy at the papal universities. In 1758 we have Anna Mazzolina professing anatomy at Bologna, and Maria Agnese appointed by the Pope to the chair of mathematics. Novella d'Andrea taught canon law for ten years at Bologna, and a woman succeeded Cardinal Mezzofanti as professor of Greek. Still more abundant and overwhelming is the evidence for woman's moral and spiritual equality with man in the church's esteem. If fortitude is in question, we have Sts. Thekla, Perpetua, Felicity, Agnes, Lucy, Agatha, Cecilia, Apollonia, Catherine, and innumerable hosts of women who faced the torments of martyrdom."

We quote also the concluding paragraph of Father Tyrrell's article:

"In conclusion, if we contrast the ideal of the Christian lady with that of the 'new woman'—one the fair fruit of sound reason enlightened by Catholic faith, the other the base issue of crude equalitarianism and sense-philosophy—there is little difficulty in seeing that the former conception is strong and full of energies yet to be developed, while the latter contains within itself the principles of its own decay and death. The downfall of the family, the profanation of marriage, means the downfall and profanation of woman. It is only in virtue of a faint survival of chivalry — the fruit of Christianity — that the 'new woman,' whether she likes to allow it or not, can elbow her way to the front as she does. If man is ever rebarbarized by the withdrawal of the softening influence of home, if woman becomes nothing more to him than a competitor in the general struggle for wealth, she will eventually be forced down to that degradation which has always been her lot under the reign of pure selfishness and brute force. If it is her greater unselfishness which has caused her so much suffering in the past, it has also been the cause of her great power for good. Selfishness is brute force; unselfishness a spiritual force. She can never compete with man if the contest is to be one of brute force. It is the church which has raised her, and, through her, raised the world, tho both processes are still struggling but slowly toward completion."

THE NEW-FOUND LOGIA.

THE interest excited in religious circles throughout the world by the recently discovered "Logia, or Sayings of our Lord" may be expected to continue for some time to come. The chief points under discussion at present are the degree or significance to be attached to these new sayings, and how far they may be taken to verify the sayings of Christ recorded in the Gospels. On these points we add several expressions of opinion to those already presented in our columns.

The Churchman (Protestant Episcopal, New York) says:

"It is a sad disappointment to find that the recently discovered Greek manuscript of the '*logia*' or 'Words of Jesus' is apparently of no value for critical or other purposes. Its sole virtue would seem to be that it is the earliest Christian manuscript extant, for critics have assigned it to a period between A.D. 150 and A.D. 300, probably about A.D. 200. However, no one doubts for a moment that he possesses the authentic works of classical authors whose earliest extant manuscripts belong to a time centuries later than the Codices Vaticanus and Sinaiticus. And it is fair to conclude that even if an authentic manuscript of the Gospels earlier than the earliest we now know were to come to light, it would add nothing of substantial value to what is open to every reader of the English Bible."

An editorial in *The Congregationalist* on the subject under discussion concludes with the following words:

"It is no new Bible which this discovery brings us, only a leaf from ancient writings in and about the church, most of which have utterly perished. It hints at a forgotten literature of the first days written down from memory and passed from hand to hand, containing sayings of our Lord. This literature was soon displaced by the accepted narratives and compilations of the Gospels. Under the teaching of God's Spirit the church took one and discarded the other, and this fragment is a witness to that choice. We can not even say that this is a chip of the marble from which the gospel statue was hewn out, for we know nothing of its history, while we do know, upon the authority of the scholars who have handled it, that when it was written the Gospels had been complete for nearly a hundred years.

"Whatever its history it is of extraordinary interest as a witness of life in the early Christian centuries when disciples, orthodox or heretical, copied and passed from hand to hand traditional sayings of our Lord with no other preamble than the simple, Jesus saith."

The Evening Post (New York) devotes an editorial in its issue of July 31 to the "Sayings." It sees in them "an extraordinary vindication of the much-reviled higher criticism of the New Testament." It says on this point:

"Even if it be decided not to be authentic, it points necessarily to the actual existence of *logia* which were authentic. No forged or heretical collection could have been set circulating unless there were genuine ones with which it might hope to be confused. The discovery, therefore, establishes the scientific validity of the New-Testament higher criticism beyond cavil. It is only a valid science that can predict the unknown; and this Egyptian find of Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt does for the methods of the New-Testament critics what the discovery of Neptune did for Leverrier's mathematics—establishes them as incontrovertible."

The Evening Post also attaches much significance to the fact that the discovery has been received with such composure by the theological world. Twenty-five years ago, it says, the discoverers and publishers of the logia would have been denounced as heretics and enemies of the faith. The difference, it thinks, is owing not more to the growth of tolerance than to the growth of knowledge concerning the Bible itself, and the methods and manner of its composition. In conclusion *The Post* says:

"But no one, we think, can consider the discovery of the 'say-

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ings' in a large and dispassionate way without seeing that it really makes for the confirmation of the Gospels. In the case of any other narrative, the coming to light of the material upon which it was based would be hailed as a ground for renewed confidence in it, and so it will doubtless be, broadly speaking, with the Gospel narrative and its sources. Nor can it be thought any derogation from the Founder of Christianity that he made 'current coin,' to use Tennyson's phrase, of many more 'truths of manhood' than find record in the canonical Gospels; indeed, to suppose that he did not would be to deny what one Gospel expressly asserts. The fact is that the essentials of Christianity are now beyond being moved from the rock on which they are built by any antiquarian discovery that can be imagined."

GROWING HOSTILITY TO PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

THE statement is made by *The Independent* that there is growing intolerance of feeling toward French Protestants in all classes of the French nation. It says:

"During the last few months a decided hostility has been developed, which threatens to grow into a veritable crusade against Protestantism. Speakers both of the Ultramontane and Liberal parties travel through the country and inveigh against the Protestants. Mr. Hallard, the well-known Free-Church pastor, tries to explain the phenomenon by the stand which they have taken over against immortality, intemperance, and other destructive forces, which sap the national strength. It is also hinted that the Protestants hold far more official positions than is warranted by their numerical strength. This is precisely the cause which provoked in Austria the strong anti-Semitic movement. Mr. H. Draussin, editor of the *Eglise Libre*, lays stress on this point, when he says that the Protestants, notwithstanding their numerical insignificance, exert a masterful influence on the course of events. It is more likely that we have here to deal with the subtle and irresistible force exercised by French clericalism; the more so since the Protestant French journals have expressed their undisguised sympathy with the cause of the English missions in Madagascar, which are made to feel the arrogant and intolerant spirit of the Jesuits. Thus they conflict with the present colonial policy of France. The French character is exceedingly mercurial. It appears forever to stand in need of some strong excitement, and the people are easily swept off their feet. This antagonism may, therefore, be the *fad* for a while, or it may lead to more serious consequences."

Commenting on this statement, *The Evangelist*, July 15, remarks that it is "interesting tho not altogether a surprise," and goes on to say:

"The policy of the clericals has all along been to represent Protestantism as only another name for Britain, while Catholicism means, and only can mean, loyalty to France. Religion being thus largely an affair of nationality, the confiscation or suppression of the flourishing Protestant missions of Madagascar, as of those of Penope in the far Pacific by Spain, and of the schools, hospitals, and the like formerly under the patronage of the worthy Protestant Queen, was of the nature of a military necessity, if France aimed to hold and dominate that great island. Not even French Protestant missionaries and teachers might succeed to the great labor and expenditures of the London Missionary and other Protestant societies! This was and is the adroit plea of men who always oppose Protestant missions; its acceptance by intelligent Frenchmen, along with its implications of want of common loyalty on the part of thousands of their own countrymen, is of unpromising significance."

The Bible in the Schools.—*The Journal and Messenger* does not agree with the views expressed by *The Advance* and *The Christian Intelligencer* relative to the decision of a Michigan court that, under the constitution of that State, the Bible can not be read in the public schools, at least where objection is made. In its comment on this decision, *The Advance* said: "No Christian can admit for an instant that an education which excludes the Bible is anything but fatally defective." *The Journal and Messenger* takes the position that the teaching of religion is not within the province of the public school. It says: "We must choose between two things—either no public school, or no Bible in it. We have chosen the public school, and must take it as it comes to us. We are in a republic and must regard the wishes of our fellow citizens."

The Christian Intelligencer is quoted as saying that "in thus debarring from the schools the book of books, the youth of our land are cut off in their school-days from the best source not only of ethical instruction, but from the purest well of English undefiled."

On this statement, *The Journal and Messenger* comments as follows:

"The reading of the Bible in the public school, without note or comment, can not give the instruction aimed at by those who appreciate the book. If it were possible to compile selections from the Bible which would be 'acceptable to Jews and Roman Catholics, if not to infidels,' the selection must be very limited indeed, and almost entirely from the Old Testament, really hardly more than the book of Proverbs, and perhaps Ecclesiastes. These are good books, and we would have their contents as familiar as possible to the child; but those who would have the Bible in the school would never be satisfied with these books. It would soon be said, 'The religious education which stops with the books referred to is practically *nil* and might as well be abandoned.' It is true that General Grant said: 'I can see no reason for excluding the New Testament from the public schools'; but that only shows that General Grant had but a limited view of the subject, and was hardly more competent to pass an opinion than are many men less conspicuous in the world's history."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The Methodist Times of London, claims that the Victorian era of English ecclesiastical history is marked by three great religious movements—the Oxford movement, the Salvation Army, and the movement for the federation of the evangelical free churches.

THE Abyssinian Church, the oldest organized national church in existence, is said to be about to abandon its policy of isolation and to enter into friendly relations with Western Christianity. It is likely to seek some form of union with the Orthodox Church of Russia.

THE assemblies of the Presbyterian churches in Scotland found themselves in easy circumstances. All the various funds were in better condition than they were last year. And the Free Church Assembly was forced to appoint a committee to determine how they should most judiciously dispose of a legacy of $70,000, of which notice has just been given.

ACCORDING to the Lutheran Almanac and Year-Book, the total membership of the Lutheran Church in the United States in 1897 embraces 1,428,693 communicants, against 949,000 in 1887, a gain of just about half a million in the last decade. Of the four general bodies into which the church is divided, the General Synod is the second in size, having 200,000 communicants. The largest is the Synodical Conference, with 450,000.

The Interior finds in the present tendency to short pastorates a new assurance of harmony with Presbyterian standards of doctrine. It says: "The circulation of the ministerial blood is rapid and incessant to every part of the church. The *personnel* of the presbytery of Chicago undergoes almost an entire change in from four to ten years. It is at present composed of men from every part of the country, North, South, East, and West. Under the new conditions of intelligence and easy travel the homogeneity of the ministry of the whole church is assured."

THE English correspondent of *The Churchman* says: "The crozier carried by the Archbishop of Finland is a remarkable piece of jewelry, being one of the three episcopal staffs which belonged to the celebrated Patriarch of Moscow, Philaret Nikitich Romanoff, the father of the Czar Michael Theodorovich, the founder (A.D. 1613) of the present reigning dynasty of Russia. The 'crutch' of this famous crozier, which most visitors to Moscow will remember to have seen in the Kremlin amongst the treasures of the patriarchal treasury, is one of the best specimens of seventeenth-century jewelry which that splendid collection possesses. It is made of solid gold, and is richly ornamented with turquoises and other precious stones."

THERE is a movement on foot among the Baptist churches in the Australian colonies to promote an Intercolonial Baptist Federation. At the meeting of the Queensland Association held at Ipswich, recently, a letter was read from the Union of New South Wales pointing out the advantages of such a federation, and suggesting the basis on which it should be formed. After some discussion the Queensland Association adopted the following resolution: "That this conference approves of intercolonial Baptist federation for the purposes of mutual counsel, consolidation, and extension, and we recommend that it take the necessary steps for conference with the Baptist Association of New South Wales."

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

KLONDIKE AS VIEWED ABROAD.

IT is very unlikely that the American gold-seeker who rushes off to Alaska will find his movements impeded by a corresponding rush from Europe. The press there dwells more on the difficulties of gold-mining in Alaska than on the extraordinary finds made by a few individuals. The initial expense will deter many from going, and the exactions of the Canadian Government will also act as a deterrent. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"After the long voyage by coasting steamer to Juneau City there is a tedious march of several weeks over semi-frozen wastes and perilous mountain-passes, varied by a trip down the lakes, in the course of which the passenger has to build his own boats. He has to take a six-months' store of provisions with him, carried at ruinously high rates by Indian porters; and if his supplies are insufficient or badly damaged on the journey he is very likely to die of starvation, supposing he escapes being drowned or dashed to pieces among the rapids and mountain passes *en route*. It costs the prospector, in addition to all these dangers and discomforts, some hundreds of pounds before he actually reaches the scene of operations and can get to work. No doubt there is plenty of gold to be had after all this. But it looks as if the communications would have to be considerably improved, by road-making and railway-building, before Klondike becomes another Johannesburg."

In Canada many papers warn earnestly against the "gold fever." Thus the Toronto *Globe*, a paper not at all averse to the lively methods employed by newspapers on this side of the boundary, says in a long editorial on the subject:

"It must always be remembered that the blanks will greatly outnumber the prizes, that for every man who returns with a competence a number will trudge from place to place without finding a paying claim, till disheartened by disappointments they return to a better climate and the surroundings of civilization. . . .

"Tho the hardships are great, men and even women have endured them and have returned with health unimpaired. But the death record is high, and there are many suggestive hints that it is far higher than the stories of the successful miners would indicate. It is said that some of the sudden fortunes have been inherited rather than panned out by the lucky possessors, who have been the only survivors of mining parties. Much of the sickness of the miners has been attributed to poor and badly cooked food, but the knowledge does not bring any remedy. Only those of vigorous constitution, without tendencies toward the diseases peculiar to the work and climate, and with sufficient funds to purchase supplies and transportation at Yukon prices, need hope to return from the Klondike in health and strength, let alone the gathering of a fortune in nuggets and dust."

The Monetary Times, Toronto, a paper entirely free from sensationalism, thinks it necessary to point out that already two thousand graves are said to tell of the rashness of men who went to the new Eldorado; that only one in ten is successful. The excessive royalties demanded by the Canadian Government—10 per cent. on every claim from which $500 a week is taken, 20 per cent. on claims where the output is more than $500 per week—does not meet the approval of *The Monetary Times*. It says:

"The wisdom of this excessive exaction may well be open to doubt. There will be difficulty in collecting the royalty, and the mere fact that it is demanded must discourage mining in the Klondike region. No gold-mining hitherto engaged in would have stood royalties of such large proportions. If it be decided to throw a wet blanket on the enthusiasm which is causing people to rush heedlessly to these new gold-fields, the object is likely to be attained. The Government is evidently proceeding on the assumption that the riches of the Klondike surpass all experience. The known facts give color to this notion, but mining even in this new region is a lottery in which there are more blanks than prizes. When silver was discovered north of Lake Superior the Ontario Government hastened to put on a royalty of ten per cent., a proceeding which is now universally regarded as a mistake. . . . What shall we do with these reserves? It is not necessary to answer that question at present, or even to be able to do so. If Klondike were a little farther from the frontier, we might send some of our robust criminals there, after the fashion of Russia, but with a more humane purpose and unobjectionable methods, to work in the mines."

In Europe this exaction practised under the British flag is compared with a similar attitude in Australia and elsewhere where Englishmen own the soil, and strongly contrasted with the complaints of the English in the Transvaal, tho the royalties demanded by the Boers are very light, and increased only when the mining companies grow very strong. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, thinks the aim is chiefly to exclude foreigners, *i.e.*, Americans, and if, from a British point of view, the exclusion of Englishmen entitles Great Britain to annex the Transvaal Canada also is in danger of annexation. It says:

"The history of the Transvaal Republic is being repeated in British Columbia, tho with some modifications. In the Boer Republic we see a state inhabited by a strong, energetic people, determined to defend the land of their fathers against the intruder, whose only aim is to amass riches. In the Far West we behold a weak British colony, unable to resist the flood of American gold-seekers which threatens to overwhelm it. Already the Canadian papers ask the British Government to restrict immigration. For the 'rush' continues. Diggers from all parts of America are on their way, and Canadians who wish to participate in the wealth found in the Klondike district will find all the claims taken up."

Our Dutch contemporary is not the only one to expect political complications. *The Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"If a tithe of the tales that are being told about the marvelous richness of the new gold-fields recently discovered in the extreme northwest of British Columbia be true, then the United States Government has at hand a new cause of dissatisfaction with Britain. The disposition on this side to believe that there is 'something in it' will be strengthened by the fact that our American friends are beginning to display anxiety as to the boundary. It seems to be admitted by all who come from the district that it lies in British Columbia. But in New York it is pointed out that the boundary line is uncertain; and altho the richest districts appear to be some thirty or more miles on the British Columbian side, 'a treaty for the precise delimitation of this frontier awaits the Senate's action.' . . . Obviously, it would be a very nice thing for the Americans if the boundary could be drawn so as to set Klondike and all its gold into Alaska, which is United States territory. Possibly Mr. Sherman may broach the subject by inditing some new epistle to Lord Salisbury in his now famous diplomatic style. If the value of the new discoveries prove to be anything like what it is declared to be 'by unimpeachable witnesses,' then it is clearly a new reason why the Monroe doctrine should be again brought to the front, and notice to quit be served on Britain and the other European powers having a footing in the Western hemisphere."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Priests and Politics in Germany.—Numerically, the strongest party in the German Reichstag is the Centrum, or Catholic Party, formed to defend the Church of Rome against Bismarck's attempts to place that religious body in a position politically as insignificant as that occupied by the Protestant churches. The strongest supporters of the Centrum, the South German Catholics, consider its mission accomplished, and their latest political formation, the Farmers' Alliance, expects the old Catholic Party to reward the farmers for their loyalty to the church by advancing their secular interests. The higher clergy object to this arrangement, but the parish priests support it. In the *Anzeiger für die catholische Geistlichkeit*, Frankfort, a priest predicts that the Centrum will break up unless the bishops slacken the reins. He says:

"The Centre Party has passed the zenith of its power. It has

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enemies as well as friends among the Catholics, especially among the country folk, who are not pleased with the legislation supported by the Centre Party. Again, among the clergy there are many who are displeased that their party did not uphold the sacramental character of marriage. . . . Would it not be well for the clergy, especially the parish priests, if a publication of political importance were issued for them, based upon the endeavor to establish a political platform on Catholic principles? If some 10,000 of us were to unite, and free ourselves from the guardianship to which we are expected to submit at present, we would, with the people behind us, form a *legio triaria* which must be reckoned with. . . . Rome will be careful to refrain from the curtailment of our civic rights and liberties, as these form the base of ecclesiastical rights and liberties. Here and there a bureaucrat of the church assumes the right to direct the politics of the lower clergy, but this would not be repeated if they were educated to political self-consciousness with the help of an organ of their own."

The *Vossische Zeitung* remarks that the writer of this article has a just conception of the situation, but his remedy is not likely to have the desired effect.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW SHOULD ENGLAND ACT ON THE HAWAIIAN QUESTION?

PAPERS published in the Far East in the interest of the English element there agree that the Hawaiian question must not be settled without English interference, unless English prestige is to suffer. Civilization and the world in general would be best served if England were to come forward and annex the group herself; in this also those papers agree. But they have not been able to make up their mind whether John Bull, if he does not take the pretty Kanaka himself, should side with Japan or the United States. *The Celestial Empire*, Shanghai, prefers the latter course. It says:

"The whole trouble arose through the ill-timed 'revolution' of 1893, when an American adventurer, one Mr. Sanford Dole, who possessed the confidence neither of the more respectable of the inhabitants of Hawaii nor of the Government of Great Britain nor of the States, floated to the surface and became the president of this petty state. Mr. Dole had, however, sufficient instinctive statesmanship to grasp the idea of the instability of the conditions, and at once made overtures to the United States Government for annexation. . . . England, tho she could not approve the conduct of the revolution, did not conceive the circumstances called for interference. So long as the question was one between her and the United States her attitude was that of the friendly onlooker. It might have been, probably would have been, to the advantage of the world at large that Hawaii should have fallen under British protection, but she was not going to raise a burning question between the two great nations of the Anglo-Saxon stock, so she preserved a solemn silence. . . . But England may not permit the ambition of Japan to grow to a head. . . . Does the latter power imagine that her momentary naval superiority in the Pacific is likely to strike terror into the soul of the great Republic? Or even, suppose the latter should climb down in the face of threats, does she forget that behind the States is the great naval power of England which would have to be reckoned with in any readjustment of power in the Pacific?"

The Japan Gazette believes that the protest of Japan against the proposed annexation bears the character of an ultimatum, and adds:

"The American interests, if property and influence be taken into consideration, are undoubtedly greater than those of any other nation, but we are skeptical as to whether they exceed the interests of both England and Japan. The three then have all claims to be heard, and any two of them would be justified in protesting against annexation by the other. If the Japanese papers are to be credited, independence is what Japan urges. That seems to us a very fair and reasonable plea, but if America ignores Japan's protests she must be prepared to face the consequences. . . . America hitherto has confined her expansion to the limits of her own vast continent, and England has tacitly admitted the justice of the principles of the Monroe doctrine, but directly America, while calling 'hands off' to all powers from any territory in either North or South America, seeks to expand her huge territories by acquisitions beyond the seas, she must not be astonished if she finds herself submitted to the pressure of combinations, such as all European powers suffer when they enter upon a course of aggrandizement."

AS OTHERS SEE US—AND WHY.

AN average American reader, accustomed to measure his country's and his people's standing among the nations of the world as the average American editor and writer describes it, would be highly astonished to find how different are the pictures of America that are furnished to the public abroad, especially during the last few weeks. Conservatives and Radicals in Europe agree that liberty is much more curtailed with us than with them; that we are as ignorant as we are conceited; that it is more difficult to make a living in the United States than in England, France, or Germany; and that our greed and corruption render reforms extremely difficult. A Socialist paper, the London *Justice*, believes that, from the revolutionary point of view, "things are going better and better in the United States," and adds:

"From all quarters we hear the same story. Never was trade more depressed. Never were more men and women out of work, never were the trusts in such complete control, never did revolution seem more imminent. In Chicago tens of thousands of men are out of work, to all appearance permanently. In New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other great cities matters are nearly or quite as bad. Let us hope that our comrades in America will go ahead even more rapidly than they have been going in their education of the people. The danger of the plutocratic Republic is that the populace do not know where they are now, nor where they wish to get to when the organized capitalist swindlers are swept out or hanged."

The London *Spectator* asserts that the clergy, the press, the legislators, even the colleges and universities, have been bought by the capitalists. The German papers warn German merchants that it is unsafe to extend long credit to American purchasers. Hence it is not surprising that the more optimistic American writers are sharply criticized by our European contemporaries. Mr. W. D. Howells recently published a paper on the modern American mood in *Harper's Weekly*, in which he enlarged on the quiet that has come over the manifestations of patriotism by Americans traveling abroad, and draws an attractive picture of American life at home and of our mission to the world, and expresses pity for the American who haunts Europe because he has become estranged from his people. The literary standing of the writer has elicited answers from high-class English publications. *The Speaker*, London, in a lengthy article, says:

"Mr. Howells once informed us that our English fiction had no more actual bearing on life than 'Puss-in-Boots'; but his own idea of the American people as the great exemplars of human brotherhood is even more romantic. Not even in Germany are class hatreds more embittered than in the United States. There the feud between labor and capital is more dangerous to the social fabric than all the 'anarchy' of the Continent. Mr. Howells exults in freedom from kings and classes. Few kings in our days exercise the terrorism of the American reporter, to whom no privacy is sacred and whom no libel law dismays. Mr. J. E. Chamberlin, of Boston, an American observer, who can not be put aside like M. Bourget, shows in *The Nineteenth Century* how caste distinctions are ingrained in Republican simplicity; how the doctrine of equality is neutralized by the family spirit and the privileged circles of the 'quality,' among the simple farmers as well as among the renowned 'Four Hundred.' That the novelist of the democracy, the subtle analyst of the commonplaces of American life, should be blind to the greatest commonplace of all and go on hugging the delusion that America is deliv-

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ering some special message of wisdom to older nations, is scarcely less surprising than the 'quiet' in which he imagines this great office to be discharged."

Our European contemporaries are probably influenced to a considerable extent by the fact that many Americans in these days seem to regard the United States as anything but a pleasant place, and do not scruple to say so openly. A contributor who signs himself "An Exile by Choice," confirms *The Speaker* in its views of men and things in America. Describing Mr. Howells as a man suffering from *cacoëthes scribendi*, "equal only to Chauncey Depew's rage for speaking," our exile launches forth in a severe criticism from which we quote the following sentences:

"There are a few of us practically expatriated because we are powerless to stem the tide of vulgarity and oppression that floods the land of our birth. Exile in Europe is, therefore, better than life in the United States so long as the 'modern mood' exists of which Mr. Howells writes. There is too much ignorance and intolerance in the United States, and the character of the people is too much influenced by emigrants who left their country for their country's good, and who land in America with the creed that 'one man is as good as another.' There is a surprising ignorance of other countries and peoples, coupled with an assurance, bumptiousness, and conceit that leads the average man to discard everything foreign, and to live upon comparisons that are wrongly reasoned out to the glorification of the United States. Public offices are generally filled with ignorant and prejudiced men of humble origin; if by chance a gentleman and a man of education is selected for a foreign mission, he is attacked and insulted. The diplomats who find approval with the masses are always those whose manners are offensive and who can not speak a word of the language of the country to which they are sent. The American press is a sink so full of vulgarity and filth that it is no wonder the average mind is taught to hate decency. Is it a wonder, then, that every intelligent person who can flee from a land where 'bossism' and political jobbery and vulgar wealth prevail?"

But these complaints of the social and political condition of the United States are not confined to anonymous letters sent by expatriated Americans to English publications. In one of the best German magazines we find a lengthy article from an American who gives his full name and address. The writer, Mr. C. R. R. King, of Enterprise, Ala., writes an article in forceful and polished German which is printed by the somewhat fastidious *Nord und Süd*, Breslau. We quote from it to show how the Germans no less than the English are being taught nowadays by our own countrymen to regard the United States as a country much in need of reform. Mr. King describes the situation as follows:

"The industrial establishments have lost their prosperous appearance, they are either closed altogether or barely kept going. The farmlands and homesteads are mortgaged to an aggregate of six billion dollars, or nearly one hundred dollars per capita of the entire population. Official statistics place the number of unemployed at 3,000,000, many of whom have become hopeless tramps. The large cities are full of these unfortunates, the prisons are full to overflowing, crime is increasing to an alarming extent, and honest men may well lose courage, as there is no sign of speedy improvement."

The writer believes that the fault lies with our legislation, and after quoting Lord Chatham's *mot*, "Show me the laws of a nation, and I will tell you how it prospers," he proceeds to bring forth many of the Populistic arguments, such as the often-quoted "Hazzard circular," to show the extent of class legislation in this country, especially in currency matters. The United States, he says, experienced a period of unprecedented progress before the Civil War—sufficient proof that the Constitution framed by the patriots of the Revolution was good. Of late, however, the legislators of both our great parties have been corrupt and ignorant; hence the masses are exploited beyond endurance by the capitalists, American and foreign. But out of evil comes good. In their distress the American people have begun to look about them, they see that other nations' affairs are better managed, and they will insist upon reforms. The simple men who began by forming the Farmers' Alliance are becoming educated in their political duties, and they will ultimately come into power.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AMERICA AS GERMANY'S MOST DANGEROUS COMPETITOR IN INDUSTRY.

IN another place we quote from European publications to show how universally the United States is regarded as passing through a grave political, ethical, and economical crisis, which threatens to culminate in a revolution. From an industrial and mercantile point of view we evidently appear in a very different light. A writer in the *Weser Zeitung*, Bremen, believes that American energy, close application to business, and judicious study of the wants of foreign customers threaten to deprive the German of such advantages as he has gained over the more indolent and self-sufficient Briton. This is especially the case in the Far East. We condense the article as follows:

The Germans are doing fairly well in Eastern Asia, but they fail to follow the extraordinary quick changes which take place in the Far East as far as industrial development is concerned. To some extent this neglect is due to present prosperity in Germany. The home market supplies the German manufacturer with all the orders he can fill, and he fails to provide for the slack times which must inevitably follow. This is especially the case in the engineering trade. True, Germany has, like France, England, and Belgium, sent well-paid commissions to China and Japan to report on the trade of those countries. But official reports are rarely exhaustive enough, and the Americans have gone to work in a much better way. Their "United States National Association of Manufacturers" reports to its members in detail. The result is that the American engineering trade has shown itself much superior to ours in its endeavors to establish foreign markets. American and English firms often send out trained engineers to solicit orders; much richer German establishments fail to do so, or they are satisfied to be represented by some commercial traveler who handles their goods as a side line. Moreover, the American knows that the first question an intending purchaser asks is, What is the price? Hence the American marks the price in his catalog, while the German frequently omits to do so. Above all the Americans are thoroughly acquainted with Japan's industrial development. An American will not try to introduce in Japan articles which the Japanese can manufacture much cheaper themselves.

Yet the Americans do not overrate Japanese competition. They know that the people of Japan are much less progressive than their Government, and that Japanese competition must decline somewhat as wages rise in Japan, and that the industries of the Island Empire are still in their infancy. What the Germans said of their own goods at the Philadelphia exhibition is true to-day of the Japanese manufactures: They are "cheap and trashy." The Americans are aware that Japan must, for many years to come, import foreign machinery; they have established a market for their engines and tools, and it will be difficult to dislodge them.

One of the most laudable efforts of American energy is the establishment of permanent industrial exhibitions in Japan and China. Americans and Belgians know that Western drawings are not understood by the Orientals, hence they exhibit the actual article and show how it works. This requires an outlay of capital; the Germans must follow this American innovation, especially as, of all nations, the American is most highly respected in the Far East.

The writer nowhere hints that a customer necessarily buys a worthless article if he gives his order to an American or an Englishman rather than a German.—*Condensed for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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CONFLICT OF NATIONALITIES IN AUSTRIA.

THE Austrian crisis,* a cloud at first no bigger than a man's hand, threatens to develop to such an extent that the peace of Europe will be more seriously disturbed than by a dozen risings in Turkey. The Czechs, emboldened by Premier Badeni's concessions, believe themselves perfectly masters of the situation. Czech officials refuse to receive official documents written in German, Czech newspapers demand the restoration of the Bohemian kingdom, Czech policemen exhibit the Slavonic tricolors and ill-treat the Germans. On the other hand, the Germans seem determined to retain the predominant position they have hitherto enjoyed in Austria, or, failing in this, to unite with the German empire. The importance of the recent mass-meeting in Eger can hardly be overrated. We condense from the *Tageblatt*, Vienna, an account of what happened there:

Despite the fact that the Government prohibited the meeting, the Germans gathered in thousands, not only in Eger, but also on Bavarian ground. Dozens of parliamentary representatives, hundreds of local mayors and aldermen addressed the crowd. The police, all Czechs, sent from Prague, attacked the people, wounded many, and arrested the most prominent citizens. Despite the fact that they were driven about like sheep—the police addressing them as "German trash," "Swabian pigs," etc.—the crowd was prevented from retaliating by their leaders. But the Germans are none the less determined to gain their point, tho they will do everything they can to win by peaceful methods. Every lawyer in Eger has pledged himself to defend the arrested citizens free of charge. The German nobles have published a circular in which they assure their compatriots that they will not assist the Government to rob the Germans of their predominant position.

But the Germans do not restrict themselves to protests and demonstrations. All the German municipalities of Bohemia, with the exception of Reichenberg, have "struck work." They refuse to collect the imperial taxes. They will not notify the reserve-men to join their regiments. They withhold the lists containing the names of conscripts. Bodenbach, which has just opened an industrial exhibition, informed the governor of Bohemia "that his presence at the exhibition would not please the people," and most German cities in Austria officially encourage their countrymen in Bohemia. Throughout Europe the Austrian Government is censured severely for its attitude. The *Indépendance Belge*, Brussels, expresses itself as follows:

"It is hardly necessary for us to say that we do not espouse the German side in this quarrel. In principle we have always acknowledged the justice of the Czech's aspirations. It is, however, very doubtful that their rights can be established by a simple stroke of the pen. It seems to us that Badeni will come out second best. . . . The Germans are, indeed, self-possessed, calm, and reflecting. They are not easy to rouse. But if you attempt to force upon them conditions which they absolutely refuse to accept, they are capable of efforts that require indomitable energy. We fear Count Badeni has not sufficiently considered this phase of the question."

It is pretty certain that the Bohemians of Czech nationality will not submit quietly to a revocation of the advantages conferred upon them by Count Badeni. The *Narodni Listy* demands a change of the constitution, the abolition of central government in the Austrian Empire, and the substitution of a federation, the Hapsburg Emperor to be installed as sovereign in each state. It says:

"The welfare of nations must not be destroyed because, forsooth, a piece of paper contains a lot of writing called the constitution. That constitution should be altered immediately to make way for federalism. Count Badeni has a two-thirds majority, and that is sufficient."

The press in the German Empire remark that a German-Austrian paper would be confiscated immediately were it to publish such things. Indeed, the editorial page of the German papers published in Bohemia contains nothing but the words "Eger" and "confiscated." But the Imperial Germans object very much to a row in Austria. They fear that all Europe will attack them if the peace between Austria-Hungary and Germany is broken, that their industrial progress, their shipping, their colonies, their prosperity will be swept away, and Germany will once more become the battle-ground of the world. The *Staatsbürger Zeitung*, in an article quoted extensively and generally indorsed throughout Germany, expresses itself to the following effect:

The German Austrians stood by us in our war with France, they deserve our sympathy. We must give them our moral support all the more since the German Government can not well interfere with the internal affairs of Austria. There is, however, no doubt that the Hapsburg dynasty works for its own destruction if it permits these attacks upon the German element. Austria needs a dominant race if she is to exist as a power; that the Slavic nationalities are less cultured and less progressive than the Germans can not well be denied, therefore the leadership must remain with the race which has held it always in the past. Bismarck advises the Germans in Austria to be very gentle with the other nationalities, but he does not mean that the Germans should efface themselves. As everybody knows, the Austrian Germans are the strongest support of the dynasty, and we are not lacking in loyalty to our ally if we point out the dangers which threaten the Austrian Empire.

The German-American papers are less guarded in their utterances. They declare that, if the Germans can not rule in Austria, they will detach every territory in which they have a majority from the Austrian Empire and join the German federation—and that means the end of Austria. The Hungarians sympathize with the Germans, who submit to them in the Hungarian half of the Dual Monarchy, while the Slavonic races are just as troublesome there as in the Austrian half. The *Budapesti Hirlap* and the *Magyar Hirlap* declare that Hungary will withdraw from the union and leave the Germans a free hand, if the struggle continues. But none of the Slavonic states desire the complete destruction of Austria, which must result in their being reconquered by their German, Russian, and Hungarian neighbors. The *Dziennik Polski* advises Badeni to resign and become again governor of Galicia, where he is much beloved by his Polish compatriots, and the Ruthenes, Croatians, Servians, and Slovenians do not respond to the Czech demand for union against the Germans.

In Austria the Germans number nine millions, the other nationalities together fifteen millions, nearly six being Czechs and Slovakians. In Hungary eight million Magyars predominate over an aggregate of two million Germans and seven million divided among the Slavonic races.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

* See *Literary Digest*, June 19, 1897.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A NEW theory in explanation of German industrial competition is advanced by Mr. William O. H. Gastrell, *attaché* to the British Embassy at Berlin. In his book on "British Trade and Foreign Competition" he says that Germany's political unity is chiefly responsible for her present industrial prosperity. In England and France, he thinks, not enough weight is attached to the fact that the internal troubles of Germany formerly lamed her efforts in the field of industry. To the detriment of English and French trade the ancient habit of the Germans to quarrel among themselves is steadily disappearing.

THE King of Greece, whose income is only $200,000 a year, has offered to give up part of this to pay the war indemnity. Compared with other crowned persons, he can ill afford to do so. The Sultan has about $13,000,000, and can raise a good-sized army at his own expense. The German Emperor, as such, has no income, his civil list as King of Prussia being about $1,000,000. His private fortune is small, and there is no special grant for the princes of his house. The Emperor of Austria is much richer, and his civil list is much larger. Italy's King has to be satisfied with $500,000. The richest is probably the Czar of Russia, who has unrestricted command over the finances of his empire, altho he is satisfied with a civil list of $1,000,000 and the $4,000,000 income from private sources. The demands upon the purses of these rulers are nevertheless so great that none of them is able to put anything aside.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CHANCES OF DEATH.

"DEATH is no respecter of persons," is a familiar English saying which, in conjunction with a German proverb, "Death has no calendar," marks the popular conception of death as a power that strikes at random and obeys no rule of time or place, of age or sex or environment. But does the scientific conception of death bear out this view? Prof. Karl Pearson, the English mathematician, sociologist, and agnostic, in his new volumes of essays entitled "The Chances of Death, and Other Studies in Evolution," undertakes to combat the old conception. He traces it to the medieval idea of chance as that which defies all measure and all prediction. The two nations, he says, cross each other in the medieval representation of death, seizing the gambler's dice-box and casting the dice with him for his life. Our ancestors, according to Professor Pearson, were right in supposing the frequency of death to be a chance distribution, but they were wrong in thinking that chance does not follow regular law. The modern scientific conception of death is that of a marksman with a certain skewness of aim and a certain precision of weapon. To quote from the essay on death:

"Suppose we imagine a thousand babes to start together along the bridge or the causeway of life. The length of that bridge shall represent the maximum duration of life, and our cohorts shall march slowly across it, completing the journey in something over a hundred years. No, not the cohorts—the veriest remnant of the thousand who started together! At each step Death, the marksman, takes his aim, and one by one individuals fall out of the ranks—terribly many in early infancy, many in childhood, fewer in youth, more again in middle age, but many more still in old age. At every step forward the target alters; those who fall at twenty can not be aimed at at sixty, and the long line of life which serves Death as a target is reduced almost to nothing at the extreme end of the bridge of life."

Professor Pearson constructs diagrams based on the statistics of the Registrar-General's office and other data. The mortality curve which he obtains exhibits the following results, in his own words:

"It starts very high in infancy, falls to its least value at thirteen to fourteen years, with only 2.36 deaths in a thousand. It then slowly increases till it reaches a maximum in the seventy-second year of life, and falls more rapidly than it rose, till scarcely two isolated stragglers of the 1,000 reach ninety-nine, and hardly one in 10,000 remains for Death to aim at in the hundredth year of life."

Without reproducing the tables and diagrams, the results may be stated as follows: Of 1,000 males born together (female mortality differing somewhat) Death hits 159 in the first year of life, 51 in the second year, 26 in the third, 17 in the fourth. At the other extreme, slightly more than half the total mortality of old age falls between the fifty-fourth and eightieth years of life. The total number of these old-age deaths is 484, or within twelve of one half of the whole number considered as entering life together. As for middle-age mortality, the marksman is less rapid, but more accurate. He hits only 173, and his maximum destruction is in the forty-second year of life, being 5.4 deaths. In the case of French statistics, the total mortality of middle life is 180, for both sexes, and the maximum is 6 deaths at 45 years. Then there is the mortality of youth, which centers in the twenty-third year with a mortality of 2.6. The total number of deaths is only 51. In the case of woman, the mortality of youth is greater than man's. Finally, there are antenatal deaths and stillbirths, which need not be mentioned in connection with the "bridge of life."

These figures and data lead Professor Pearson to draw the following conclusions, with which he winds up his essay:

"Our investigations on the mortality statistics have thus led us to some very definite conclusions with regard to the chances of death. Instead of seven, we have five ages of man, corresponding to the periods of infancy, of childhood, of youth, of maturity or middle age, and of senility or old age. . . .

"Artistically, we no longer think of Death as striking chaotically; we regard his aim as perfectly regular in the mass, if unpredictable in the individual instance. It is no longer the dance of Death which pictures for us Death carrying off indiscriminately the old and young, the rich and the poor, the toiler and the idler, the babe and its grandsire. We see something quite different—the cohort of a thousand tiny mites starting across the bridge of life and growing in stature as they advance, till at the far end of the bridge we see only the graybeard and the 'lean and slippered pantaloon.' As they pass along the causeway, the throng is more and more thinned. Five deaths are posted at different stages of the route alongside the bridge, and with different skewness of aim and different weapons of precision they fire at the human target, till none remain to reach the end of the causeway—the limit to life. . . .

"The great problem of life, its labors and its affections, center for most of us in the chances of Death. It is death which brings the pathetic and the tragic into our midst, and if the ravages of war and the horrors of the plague are not so continually with us as they were with medieval man, we still feel somewhat of the same fascination in our own bridge of life, as he did in his weird and ofttimes grewsome Dance of Death."

Railways for Ordinary Vehicles.—Some time ago we published a general discussion of the advisability of laying steel-tracks on country roads for the use of ordinary vehicles. It appears that the general Government is now experimenting along the same direction. Says *The Engineering News*, July 15: "The steel country roads, with which the United States Department of Agriculture is now experimenting, will practically be constructed as follows: The present design calls for an inverted trough-shaped steel rail, with a slightly raised bead on the inside, and 8-inch tread and $\frac{7}{16}$ inch thick. These rails would be bedded in gravel laid in well-drained trenches, and the rails would be tied together at the ends and at the middle. On grades the rails would be indented slightly to prevent the horses slipping on the rails; the joints would be made stronger than the rail to prevent 'low joints,' and to prevent the formation of ruts alongside the rails each joint would form a 'remount' for the wheels. The advantage claimed for these steel roads is the reduction in traction from 40 pounds per ton on macadam to 8 pounds on the steel-rails. The materials for the heavier class of steel roads of this design will cost about $3,500 per mile in small quantities. The amount of material required is less than 100 tons per mile, and long lines could probably be built for $2,000 per mile. The lighter type of road only requires 50 tons per mile and would cost about $1,000 per mile. These prices are exclusive of grading and track-laying." It may be added that the bicyclist would find these rails the best cycle paths imaginable.

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

The Duration of Swedenborg's Creative Power.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your paper of the 24th inst. you have an article on "The Vitality of Creative Power," in which you quote John Clark Ridpath, who gives William Cullen Bryant as producing creations "further apart in time than can be paralleled, so far as I know, in the case of any other of the sons of men." The first work mentioned is given as belonging to the years 1812 or 1813. He takes the year 1812 in making his calculations, making the term of years of Bryant's work sixty-four years. If we take the latter date it will be sixty-three years. I will suggest one example which nearly equals the latter term. Swedenborg published two works in the year 1709, when he was twenty-one years of age, one a Latin poem of which Dr. A. Kuhl says, "Ovid need not have been ashamed of it." His latest published work, the "True Christian Religion," was published in Amsterdam in 1771, and it is known that several of his unpublished manuscripts were written after this date. The period thus covered is over sixty-two years. He died in 1772. This long period is the more remarkable when we consider the deeply philosophical and scientific nature of most of his writings and their voluminousness. Eminent scientists, philosophers, and theologians acknowledge their indebtedness to him. He first propounded the nebular hypothesis, and was the first to apply the vibratory theory to all forms of force. In many things he anticipated discoveries ascribed to more recent writers.

JOHN WHITEHEAD.

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

The weekly reports of trade show numerous features of revival.

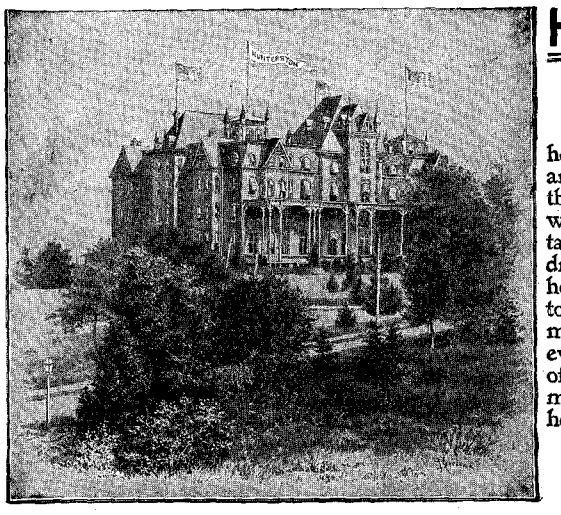
Gains not Fictitious.—"Four years ago, August 5, 1893, the first number of *Dun's Review* was issued, with failures in that month amounting to over $60,000,000, while in the month just closed failures have been only $7,117,727, the smallest in any month since 1892. . . . The pessimists who pronounced reports of gain fictitious and misrepresenting have grown weary of their dismals, and begin to see the dawn of better days. Last month was the first for four years in which the volume of business reported by clearing-houses was larger than in the same month of 1892, and the telegraphic despatches from all parts of the country given this week show a gratifying improvement. This is partly due to a large yield of wheat and good prices, tho the crop is probably not as large nor are prices thus far as high as in 1892, but of cotton the price is higher, and the yield probably larger than in that year. Other farm products are realizing good prices, and the possible decrease in yield of corn may help to market the enormous surplus brought over from last year. Liquidation of a powerful combination in wheat brought a reaction of 3 cents on Thursday, but a gain of 1½ cents occurred the day following.

"After four years of extraordinary depression, stocks advanced with a great handicap. Men whose experience does not go back to 1879 are apt to reason that a big reaction ought to have come long ago, and London has been selling heavily during the past week with that idea. But this week and last week after Tuesday, stocks have risen every day, and the general average of railway securities is higher than at any time in four years except for a week or two in the fall of 1895. Yet the average is nearly 20 per cent. lower than in January, 1893, and the roads are, as a rule, in condition to do more business and more cheaply than ever. The steady advance in prices in spite of heavy London selling proves that the fact is appreciated, not by the shallow, but by the solid men in the business."—*Dun's Review, August 7.*

Expanding Trade.—"General trade shows the most pronounced gains this week at Chicago, St. Louis, and Galveston. The feeling of confidence that general business is to improve in the early autumn is marked at these cities, and purchases of dry-goods, clothing, shoes, and other staples have increased heavily, and are followed by a disposition to crowd prices up. Purchases were restricted at Kansas City, Omaha, and some other Northwestern points early in the week, owing to extreme heat and fears of damage to the Indian corn crop, but rains and cooler weather have stimulated demand again. On the Pacific coast business is brisk, the feature in California being heavy wheat shipments to San Francisco, at Portland large exports of lumber, and at Seattle and Tacoma active demand for supplies for Alaska and Northwest Territory, and for wheat, fruit, and hops. The movement of general merchandise throughout the country is unquestionably larger than last week; cotton goods and woolen industries are better off, and the stagnation in iron and steel has given way to a growing inquiry and increasing output. But more significant still is the extraordinary expansion in bank clearings this week and last month. [The total July clearings aggregate $4,786,004,357, the largest for any month since December, 1895, and the largest for any July, except one, on record. Clearings for the week amount to $1,142,000,000.] The increased value of our export trade in the year ending June 30, 1897, to which reference has been frequently made, is indicated by the statement that it amounts to $1,032,001,000, the largest like total on record, 1.5 per cent. larger than in the previous record year, 1892. Compared with the year ended June 30, 1896, the gain is 20 per cent."—*Bradstreet's, August 7.*

The Course of Prices.—"The upward tendency of prices during the past three weeks is again a feature, wool being firmer and higher for some varieties. Cotton yarns are stronger also, as are some grades of cottons at the West. Shoes are no higher, but leather and hides cost more than a week ago, as do wheat (notwithstanding the reaction in September option), wheat, flour, pork, lard, Pacific-coast hops, sugar, soft coal, and tea. There is a 25-cent advance in Bessemer pig iron at Pittsburg, where makers decline orders for future delivery at current quotations, and for iron bars and iron and steel sheets at Western centers. In fact, our predicted revival in iron and steel has appeared. Many iron and steel mills are at work on full time, and manufacturers are encouraged at the increase of inquiries. Higher bituminous coal, due to the continuation of the miners' strike, has had less effect on manufacturing industries at the central West than was anticipated. Quotations for cotton and print cloths remain practically unchanged, while those for Indian corn and for oats are lower on improved crop prospects. Other products quotations for which have declined are coffee, petroleum, turpentine, and rosin."—*Bradstreet's, August 7.*

Moderate Business in Canada.—"The distribution of staple merchandise in the province of Ontario is moderate, but sales for fall delivery have increased, as has the movement of dairy products and of live stock for export. There is a moderate volume of business throughout the provinces of Quebec and harvest prospects are good. Trade is dull at Halifax. The Nova Scotia hay crop will be large, but the fruit crop will be the smallest in years. Bank clearings at Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John, N. B., amount to $22,398,000 this week, almost exactly $1,000,000 more than last week, and about $2,500,000 more than in the like week last year. There are 41 failures reported from the Dominion of Canada this week, compared with 32 last week and 35 in the week a year ago. [*Dun's Review* 29 to 32 last year]."—*Bradstreet's, August 7.*



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Current Events.

Monday, August 2.

Two thirds of the faculty at Brown University issue a protest against forcing the resignation of President Andrews. . . . Patrick Dolan, president of the United Mine-Workers, is arrested; the strikers continue their orderly march. . . . The Cleveland, Ohio, rolling-mills open; numerous minor mill strikes are reported. . . . The White Squadron sails from New York for Newport, R. I.

A British force under General Blood reaches Fort Chakdara, in Chitral, and relieves the besieged garrison. . . . Plans for strengthening the Italian navy are under consideration.

Tuesday, August 3.

Strikers in camp report the closing of two of the De Armitt mines. . . . Work is resumed by the Crescent tinplate mill, Cleveland, and the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, Blue Creek; textile mills in the Pawtucket Valley, R. I., and Newburyport, Mass., decide to shut down. . . . The Indianapolis city council reduces the price of gas by ordinance from $1.25 to 75 cents. . . . Advance in stocks continues; September wheat makes the record price of 84⅛ cents in New York.

A division of the Turkish fleet is ordered from the Dardanelles to Crete. . . . King George of Greece announces his intention to abdicate if a system of European control of Greek finances is established. . . . The Portuguese Government adopts stringent repressive police measures. . . . The King of Siam visits the House of Commons. . . . It is reported from Honolulu that United States Minister Sewall is about to declare a protectorate; denials are sent out from Washington.

Wednesday, August 4.

Strikers report gains from the De Armitt mines. . . . It is reported from San Francisco that the mint received $3,750,000 in gold deposited for coinage in a single day. . . . Senator Tillman opens the South Carolina campaign for re-election. . . . September wheat sells for 86 cents in New York; silver touches 56¾.

The admirals of the international fleet decide to oppose by force, if necessary, the entry of the Turkish sqadron into Cretan waters. . . . Mr. Chamberlain, in the House of Commons, explains that the denunciation of the commercial treaties with Germany and Belgium was in accord with the unanimous wish of the self-governing colonies.

Thursday, August 5.

E. V. Debs and others address a big mass-meeting of striking coal-miners in Pittsburg. . . . The Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., end a strike of white operatives by withdrawing negro employees. . . . A young theological student is arrested near Narragansett Pier, R. I., for threatening to kill the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale. . . . The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *China* flies the Hawaiian flag. . . . The national meet of the League of American Wheelmen is in session at Philadelphia.

The deputies representing the principal Cretan provinces send to the foreign admirals an official declaration, accepting autonomy, and expressing a desire that the Turkish troops should be withdrawn from the island. . . . Japan is said to have suggested the King of Belgium as arbiter of the dispute with Hawaii. . . . The police of Marseilles seize a large quantity of explosives in houses of anarchists in that city.

Friday, August 6.

Secretary of State Sherman returns from his vacation to Washington. . . . A second protest against the new sugar duties is received from Germany. . . . A combine of manufacturers of wood-working machinery is announced from Cincinnati. . . . Admiral J. G. Walker is elected president of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

The United States Monetary Commissioners are informed that Great Britain will not be ready to reply to the proposals made on behalf of this country and France before October. . . . Parliament is prorogued until October 23. . . . Trouble breaks out on the frontier between Turkey and Persia; both governments despatch troops to the scene.

Saturday, August 7.

Judge Simonton, South Carolina, defines an original package in connection with the dispensary law. . . . Judge Tuley, Chicago, decides a city ordinance taxing bicycles to be invalid. . . . The President makes a number of minor appointments. . . . A report of an expert investigator of the Government Geological Survey is made public.

The International Arbitration Conference is opened in Brussels. . . . The Emperor and Empress of Germany arrives at Cronstadt, Russia. . . . Prince Henry of Orleans receives a third challenge from an Italian officer. . . . Great destruction is caused by storms and landslides in the eastern part of Germany.

Sunday, August 8.

The National Christian Alliance meets in Cleveland, Ohio. . . . Striking coal-miners hold numerous mass-meetings; typhoid fever cases, owing to poor sanitary conditions, are reported from the Turtle Creek region.

Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister of Spain, is assassinated at Santa Agueda, Spain, by an Italian anarchist; the assassin upon arrest, gives the name of Rinaldi, but his name is thought to be Golli. . . . Speeches are made by the Czar and the Kaiser at a state banquet in St. Petersburg, touching on the maintenance of the peace of Europe. . . . The German proposal to administer the finances of Greece is accepted by the other powers of Europe. . . . It is asserted that the Russian Government will prohibit the export of wheat owing to the bad harvests throughout Russia.

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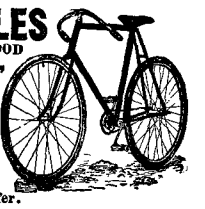

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PERSONALS.

THE impression that the Klondike region is the summer-home of Santa Claus is popular but erroneous.

ANDREW CARNEGIE has offered to the town of Stirling the seat of the palace and parliament-house built by James V., and the sum of £6,000 for a public library building.

SUNDAY before last [July 26] Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of their marriage. On their way to church they passed through long lines of villagers, country-folk, and many strangers who had come to Hawarden to get a glimpse of the grand old couple. An onlooker said that Mr. Gladstone had rarely seemed in better health; he shook hands vigorously right and left, and spoke with the enthusiasm of a young man.—*The Outlook, New York.*

THE wife of the late Professor Agassiz, so the story goes, was one morning putting on her stockings and boots. A little scream attracted the professor's attention. Not having risen, he leaned forward anxiously on his elbow and inquired what was the matter. "Why, a little snake has just crawled out of my boot!" cried she. "Only one, my dear?" interrogated the professor, calmly lying down again. "There should have been three." He had put them there to keep them warm.

THE new Minister to Korea, H. N. Allen, was the first missionary over sent to that country, and was there during the first Korean war. At that time, when the king and queen with a number of guests were at a banquet, an attack was made on them by the Japanese and a large number of the guests were massacred. The queen's nephew was badly hurt and his life was despaired of. The king sent for Allen, who saved the boy's life, and from that day to this he has had the greatest influence at court. Mr. Allen was appointed during President Harrison's Administration as secretary of the United States Legation in Korea, which position he has held up to the present time.—*The Independent, New York.*

THAT eccentric infidel millionaire, Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, had a very high opinion of devotion to principle, no matter what that principle might be.

One Saturday he ordered all his clerks to come on the morrow to his wharf and help unload a newly arrived ship. One young man replied quietly: Mr. Girard, I can't work on Sunday." "You know the rules." "Yes, I know. I have a mother to support, but I can't work on Sundays." "Well, step up to the desk, and the cashier will settle with you." For three weeks the young man could find no work; but one day a banker came to Girard to ask if he could recommend a man for cashier in a new bank. This discharged young man was at once named as a suitable person. "But," said the banker, "you dismissed him." "Yes, because he would not work on Sundays. A man who would lose his place for conscience' sake would make a trustworthy cashier." And he was appointed.

AN INTERVIEW WITH HERBERT SPENCER.—A glimpse of Herbert Spencer's methods is given in Foster Coates's account of an interview secured with the philosopher two years ago (*The Chautauquan* for August). Mr. Spencer scoffed at the idea that the American newspaper man could remember pretty nearly his answers, and a stenographer was engaged. But for some reason or other the stenographer and his precious manuscript disappeared. A second sitting was granted and the ground gone over again by interviewer and interviewed. Mr. Coates continues:

"When we rose to go I promised Mr. Spencer that he should have the manuscript in his hands that evening. I went at once with the stenographer and saw the notes properly transcribed. I carried the copy myself to the philosopher's home, saw him again, and left it, and he promised to return it in a few days, with such corrections or amendments as he might desire to make. On the third day he sent me a line saying he had not yet finished the work, but would do so shortly. In three days more I received the manuscript. There was little left of the original work. It was cut, gashed, interlined, written over, written under, amended, annotated—indeed it had been born again. It was evident that the utmost pains had been spent upon every sentence. Not a statement was made that was not capable of verification. The whole system of his life was apparent in this work. I knew then, better than I had ever known before, how he had succeeded in the face of so many obstacles. Every sentence had been smoothed out carefully. It was a remarkably strong piece of work.

As I was going on the Continent for a few weeks, I sent Mr. Spencer a note saying that the article would not be published until my return to America, and that I would then send him some copies of it. I gave him the date of my sailing from Liverpool. When I reached the steamer I found a note from him recalling my promise and saying that he wanted me to be sure to send him half a dozen copies of the article.

"After I had been in New York a week I received a cablegram from him, refreshing my memory, and before the article was printed I had two more cablegrams, showing his deep interest in the matter and, above all, his desire to be accurately reported."

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CHESS.

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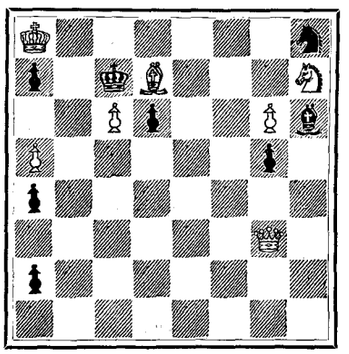
Problem 217.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
And Respectfully Dedicated to
GENERAL F. S. FERGUSON, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.,
By
DR. W. R. I. DALTON, NEW YORK CITY.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q B 2; B on K R 3; Kt on K R sq; Ps on K Kt 4, Q 3, Q R 2, 5, 7.



White—Seven Pieces.

K on Q R 8; Q on K Kt 3; B on Q 7; Kt on K R 7; Ps on K Kt 6, Q B 6, Q R 5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 212.

1. Q—B sq / K x R — 2. Q x P ch / K x Q — 3. Kt—B 5, mate
   2. ..... / K—R sq — 3. Q x B P, mate
1. ..... / R—Kt sq — 2. Kt—Kt 6 ch / P x Kt — 3. Q x P, mate
   2. ..... / K x R — 3. Q—B 7, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Victor Abraham, Cincinnati; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; the Rev. S. Hassold, Fairfield Center, Ind.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; N. Hald, Dannebrog, Neb.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Clark Varnum, Chicago; Paul D. Crow, Buffalo; "O. B. Joyful."

Comments: "The problem is a good one"—M. W. H. "The first variation a dandy"—W. G. D. "Easy after key is found, very troublesome before"—F. H. J. "A little gem"—V. A. "A first-rate problem"—F. S. F. "Quite ingeniously conceived, and not as simple as it looks"—Rev. S. H. "A teaser"—Dr. W. S. F.

A number of our solvers went astray with Q—Q 3, and Q—Q B 7. The first is answered by R—Kt sq. Those who sent Q—Q B 7 took it for granted that (2) Kt—B 5, gave a mate by R x R P, but it is not mate, for K—Kt sq.

No. 213.

1. Q—B 3 ! / K x Kt — 2. Q—K Kt 3 / P—Q 6 — 3. Q—K 3, mate
   2. ..... / Any other — 3. P—B 3, mate
1. ..... / K—B 5 — 2. Q—K Kt 3 ch / K x Kt must — 3. P—B 3, mate
1. ..... / P x Q ch — 2. K—K 3 / Any — 3. P—B 4, mate

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. H. Johnston, Victor Abraham, Dr. Frick, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, W. J. Bieber, H. V. Fitch, "Spifflicator," "O. B. Joyful."

Comments: "The problem deserves to rank high"—M. W. H. "The most striking feature is the key-move, which at first blush would be accounted altogether improbable"—F. H. J. "Difficult and perplexing, yet interesting and fascinating"—W. J. B. "Ingeniously constructed"—Spifflicator.

The absence of the names of very many of our solvers is to be accounted for from the fact that they selected P—B 3, and Q—K Kt 6 as the key-move. Both of these allow Black to escape at B 5. One of our experts writes: "I can find no way to prevent Black K from escaping by way of his B's 5. Another solver who believes that the intended key-move is Q—K Kt 6 suggests the changing of a P. Only nine persons sent correct solution of this little problem, and yet we receive letters every day beseeching us to "give us something difficult."

Chess at Thousand Islands.

MEW YORK WINS THE INTERSTATE MATCH.

The annual midsummer meeting of the New York State Chess Association began at Thousand Islands on Tuesday, August 3, and was finished on Friday, August 6.

Special interest centred in the match between the New York and Philadelphia teams. New York sent Delmar, De Visser, Hanham, Hodges-Pillsbury, Ruth, and Schieffelin; while Pennsylvania tried to down this formidable host by selecting Bampton, Kemeny, McCutcheon, Newman, Shipley, Stuart, and Young. With the exception of McCutcheon all the players on the Pennsylvania team are members of the Franklin Chess-Club, of Philadelphia. The New York team was too much for the Quakers, and won by the following score:

INTERSTATE TEAM MATCH.

New York.		*Pennsylvania.*	
Delmar	5	Bampton	4
De Visser	2½	Kemeny	2½
Hanham	3	McCutcheon	3½
Hodges	1	Newman	4½
Pillsbury	½	Shipley	3
Ruth	7	Stuart	4
Schieffelin	4½	Young	4
Totals	23½	Totals	25½

There were only three entries in the Staats Zeitung cup contest: Steinitz, representing the Staten Island Chess-Club; Lipschutz, battling for the Manhattan Chess-Club of New York city, and the Boy Champion Napier, of the Brooklyn Chess-Club. Of the four games played, Napier won only from Steinitz. At the finish Lipschutz and Steinitz had a tie, and the committee decided that Steinitz and Lipschutz would have to play off for the cup. Here follows the score:

CUP CONTEST.

Players.	*Won.*	*Lost.*	*Players.*	*Won.*	*Lost.*
Lipschutz	2½	1½	Steinitz	2½	1½
Napier	1	3			

Lipschutz beat Napier two games, and drew one with Steinitz; Napier beat Steinitz one game, lost one to Steinitz and two to Lipschutz. Steinitz won one with Napier, and 1½ with Lipschutz.

Lasker vs. the Allies.

As an example of Lasker's fine play we give the following game played by him in Birmingham against Messrs Bridgewater, Browell, and Wilmot in consultation:

Queen's Gambit Declined.

E. LASKER. *White.*	THE ALLIES. *Black.*	E. LASKER. *White.*	THE ALLIES. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	14 P—Q R 3	R—B sq
2 P—Q B 4	Kt—K B 3 (a)	15 Q—K 2	Q—K sq (f)
3 P x P (b)	Q x P	16 P—Q Kt 4	B—K 2
4 Kt—Q B 3	Q—Q sq	17 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 4 (c)	P—K 3	18 Q—K 4	P—B 4
6 Kt—B 3	B—K 2	19 P x R	P x P
7 B—Q 3	P—Q Kt 3	20 Q—R 7 ch	K—B sq
8 B—K B 4	B—Kt 2	21 P—Kt 5	Kt—Q sq (g)
9 Castles	Castles	22 Kt—K 5	Kt x Kt
10 Q R—B sq	P—B 4	23 B x Kt	Q—R 4
11 P x P	B x P	24 B x R	B x B
12 Q—B 2	P—K R 3 (d)	25 B—Kt 6 (h)	Resigns
13 K R—Q sq (e)	Kt—B 3		

Notes.

(a) A very awkward way of declining the gambit; 2 .., P—K 3 is the proper course.

(b) Best. White gains an important move, besides getting rid of the adverse Queen's Pawn.

(c) White's position is now manifestly superior.

(d) Obviously, the Black Allies are badly frightened by the menacing attitude of the hostile Queen, and so they make another move to meet a future danger, overlooking the fact that one half of their pieces are still undeveloped. Kt—Q B 3 at once was their play.

(e) White's development, on the contrary, is exemplary. Each piece has only moved once, but to good purpose.

(f) White evidently intends to place his Queen at K 4. As Black's pieces are not available for defensive purposes, the allies were bound to prevent an attack against their King's side, by Kt—K R 4, followed by Kt—Q 5.

(g) If he captures the Bishop, White wins by B—Kt 6.

(h) Winning the Queen by force, as mate is threatened at K 8.

Game-Pointers.

A correspondent asks: "What is the object of the Evans Gambit?" Lasker answers this question in few words: "to obtain a very strong center and to open several lines for the attack." M. Tschigorin, who is the great authority on the Evans, gives the following study of this Gambit in the *Ceske Listy Sachove*, Prague:

White.	*Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x P
5 P—B 3	B—R 4
6 Castles	Kt—B 3

..... P—Q 3 or B—Kt 3 is preferable.

7 P—Q 4

Berger prefers Kt x P, the Richardson attack.

	7 Castles
8 P x P	K Kt x P
9 B—Q 5	B x P
10 B x K Kt	B x R
11 B x P ch	K x B
12 Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—Kt 3
13 Q—Kt 4	P—B 4
14 P x P *e. p.*	K x P

..... Best, the only thing to keep the Black game going.

15 Kt—K 4 ch	K—B 2
16 Q—R 5 ch	P—Kt 3
17 Q—R 7 ch	B—Kt 2
18 B—R 6	

Lasker has suggested B—Kt 2.

	18 R—Kt sq
19 P—B 4	P—Q 3

..... P—Q 4 should be played.

20 Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—B 3
21 R—K sq	B—B 4
22 Kt—Q B 3	P—Q 4 (or A)
23 R—K 8 !	Q—Q 2
24 Q x R	R x R

White mates in two.

A

22	Kt—K 2 or (Kt 5)
23 R—K 6 ch	B x R
24 B x B ch	R x B
25 Q Kt—K 4 ch	K—B 4
26 Q—R 3 ch	K x P
27 Q—B 3 ch	K—K 4
28 Q—B 3 ch	K—B 4
29 P—Kt 4 ch	K x P
30 Q—B 3 ch	K—R 5
31 Q—B 4 ch	B—Kt 5
32 Kt—B 3 ch	K—R 4
33 Kt—Kt 3, mate	

The Correspondence Tourney.

The third finished game of the Tourney has been received. It will be notated by one of the judges and published in our next number. Mr. Butzell, of Detroit, offered Mr. Van de Grift, of Lima, Ohio, an Evans, which Mr. Van accepted. We have not had time to examine the play, and hence can not express any opinion as to the weakness of the attack or the strength of the defense; however, Mr. Butzell resigned after Black's 32d move.

Chess-Clubs.

The Wochenschach is authority for the information that there are 9 Chess-Clubs in Prussia, 581 in the British Empire, 206 in Germany, 111 in the United States, and 30 in Austria.

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